

AVERY ARCHITECTURAL AND FINE ARTS LIBRARY

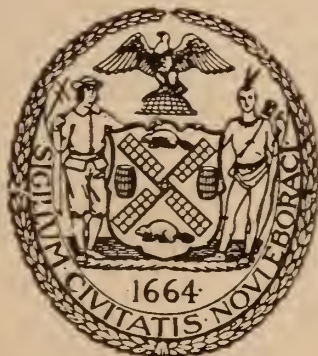
GIFT OF SEYMOUR B. DURST OLD YORK LIBRARY

3-

LAWS, REGULATIONS, RULES
AND INFORMATION
FOR CONSUMERS OF WATER

Issued by the

DEPARTMENT OF WATER
SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY
CITY - OF - NEW - YORK



DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK CITY:—

This pamphlet is issued for the purpose of saving the taxpayer money by calling public attention to certain valuable information concerning the consumption of water. It is of particular interest to owners, architects, builders, and plumbers who are advised to retain it for reference, as it contains laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations governing the use of water, and affecting work performed under permits.

Your attention is particularly directed to the vigorous house-to-house campaign which has been carried on since the Spring of 1934, against waste of water through defective plumbing fixtures. As a result of this campaign, the Department has so far been able to reduce the waste of water by forty million gallons daily.

The consumption of water in the City is rapidly approaching the limit of our available sources of supply, and it is of the utmost importance that all property owners co-operate with this Department in its efforts to prevent waste of water through defective fixtures by keeping such fixtures in proper repair.

Water wasted is money wasted. We have the best water in the world. Help to conserve it, so that there will be enough available for all purposes.

Very truly yours,

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON,
Commissioner.

INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC AS TO WATER BILLS AND PERMITS

Water rents which include annual water bills, charges for water supplied by meter measurement, charges for installation of or repairs to water meters, and installation of meter glasses are billed by and payable to the Bureau of City Collections, Department of Finance, in the borough in which the property is located. Any other charges in connection with the water service are billed by and payable to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Any information desired as to particulars of water rents, meter and meter repair charges billed by the City Collector should be obtained from the office of the Water Register in the borough in which the property is located.

The rates and charges for the supply of water, the annual service charges and minimum charges, rules and regulations concerning the use of water, and all other rules and regulations affecting users of water, or concerning charges for the supply of water, or restrictions for the use of water, installation of meters, penalties and fines for violations of rules and regulations, continue under the jurisdiction of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Permits for use of water for building purposes, and permits for use of water through hose, pipe, or other fixtures for washing street, sidewalk, areaway, steps, building or other place or thing, for the use of water for garden or lawn, for the installation of water fixtures or air conditioning apparatus; repair or alteration of a tap, private main, service, curb valve, meter or its connections, use of electrical tap indicator or hydrant, hydrant flow or pressure test and thawing service pipes, are issued in the Bureau of Water Register in the borough in which the property is located.

Permits for use of water for shipping are issued only in the Manhattan office of the Bureau of Water Register. Such permits are issued for periods of one month or multiples thereof; none will be issued for parts of a month, nor will extensions of time be allowed for boats that may be out of service, and no unexpired permits will be transferred to other boats.

OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT

Information relating to matters concerning the department can be obtained at the following offices.

Manhattan, Municipal BuildingWOrth 2-4320
The Bronx, Bergen Bldg., Tremont and Arthur Aves.....TRemont 8-5400
Brooklyn, Municipal Bldg.....TRiangle 5-7100
Queens, Municipal Bldg., Court Sq., Long Island City.....STillwell 4-7150
Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I.ST. George 7-0840

Corps of men is attached to each of the following stations to attend to the repair of water mains and hydrants:

Manhattan Headquarters

- *High Pressure Fire System Repair Co., 226 West Broadway.
- *South Manhattan Repair Co. (Battery to 23rd St.), 28 Vandewater St.
- *Central Manhattan Repair Co. (23rd St. to 86th St.), 24th St. and Avenue A.
- *North Manhattan Repair Co. (86th St. to Harlem River), Sylvan Pl. and 121st St.

The Bronx

- *South Bronx (West of Bronx River, South of Tremont Ave.), 3494 Park Ave.
- *North Bronx (West of Bronx River, North of Tremont Ave.), 415 E. 203rd St.
- East Bronx (East of Bronx River), 941 Zerega Ave.

Brooklyn

- *Brooklyn Borough Service Station, Flushing Ave. and Kent Ave.

Richmond

- *North Shore, 1336 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton.
- South Shore, Ontario Ave., Sunnyside.
- Tottenville, 182 Joline Ave., Tottenville.

Queens

- 1st Ward Repair Co., Dreyer Ave. and Packard St., Long Island City.
- *2nd Ward Repair Co., Barnwell Ave. and Poyer St., Elmhurst.
- 3rd Ward Repair Co., Fresh Meadow Rd. and Cemetery Lane, Flushing.
- *5th Ward Repair Co., Nameoke Ave. and St. John's Pl., Far Rockaway.

NOTE: The telephone numbers of the above headquarters may be obtained by consulting the appropriate Telephone Directory.

LEAKS. If you notice a leaking hydrant or escape of water from a street main or roof-tank, please telephone to the nearest of the above headquarters of the Department. In this way the proper district foreman will be notified and action taken.

At each of the headquarters marked with an asterisk (*), corps of repair men are maintained at all times, night or day including holidays and Sundays.

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST PERTAINING TO THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY

The City of New York now has available the following sources of water supply:

(a) **Schoharie Creek**, in the Catskills, where the run-off from 314 square miles of watershed, is collected in the Schoharie Reservoir having an available capacity of 19,583,000,000 gallons. From Schoharie Reservoir the water is diverted through the 18.1 mile Shandaken Tunnel to the Esopus Creek in the Esopus watershed.

(b) **Esopus Creek**, also in the Catskills, where the run-off from 257 square miles of watershed, together with the supply from Schoharie Watershed, is collected in Ashokan Reservoir having an available storage capacity of 130,428,000,000 gallons. From Ashokan Reservoir the water is conveyed through 81 miles of aqueduct to Kensico Reservoir in the Bronx and Byram Watershed

(c) **Bronx and Byram Rivers** in Westchester County where the run-off from 22 square miles of Watershed is collected in the enlarged Kensico Reservoir having an available storage capacity of 30,573,000,000 gallons (Kensico Reservoir is now part of the Catskill System and serves to provide additional storage for Catskill water.) From Kensico Reservoir water is conveyed through the Catskill Aqueduct to Hillview Reservoir—just north of the City line and 17 miles from Kensico Reservoir,—which holds 900,000,000 gallons of water. Hillview Reservoir serves to equalize the difference between the hourly use of water in the City and the steady flow in the aqueduct. Water from the Catskill sources, which includes the run-off from the Schoharie, Esopus and the Bronx and Byram watersheds is delivered to all boroughs of the City by gravity. That is to say, the water flows from the reservoirs to the City and into the distribution pipes under such pressure that it generally need not be pumped before it reaches the consumer. The estimated yield of the Catskill system, or in other words, the amount of water that can be reasonably depended upon during years of low rainfall is 510,000,000 gallons daily. The Catskill system is the least expensive of the Municipal systems to operate and the total dependable yield is utilized.

(d) **Croton River**, in Putnam and Westchester Counties, where the water from 375 square miles of watershed is collected in twelve reservoirs and six controlled lakes having a combined available storage capacity of 103,100,000,000 gallons. The estimated reasonably dependable yield of the Croton system is 300,000,000 gallons daily.

Croton water is delivered to the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx by gravity, but all of it excepting approximately 130,000,000 gallons daily must be pumped within the borough limits to reach the higher ground elevations. The pumped supply is used in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan and in the Intermediate Service areas of Manhattan and the Bronx, to supplement the Catskill supply.

(e) **Ridgewood and Brooklyn Borough Watersheds** on the south side of Long Island, where water is obtained from small surface streams, and from infiltration galleries and driven wells. The estimated yield of these watersheds as at present developed is 115,000,000 gallons daily, all of which must be pumped. The Ridgewood and Brooklyn Borough supplies are used in the Brooklyn low service areas to supplement the Catskill supply.

(f) **Borough of Queens**, where water is obtained from driven wells, within the borough limits. The estimated yield of the Queens Municipal system as at present developed is 24,000,000 gallons daily. The Queens pumped supply is used locally to maintain adequate pressures and to supplement the Catskill supply.

(g) **Borough of Richmond**, where water is obtained from driven wells, the Richmond system yields about 10,000,000 gallons daily. It is used to supplement the Catskill supply.

(h) **Private Water Companies**: In addition to the municipal sources of supply some 58,000,000 gallons daily are supplied by private water companies operating in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. In Brooklyn the New York Water Service Corporation, serves the Twenty-ninth Ward (Flatbush). In Queens, the Jamaica Water Supply Company and the New York Water Service Corporation (Woodhaven Plant) furnish water for the Fourth Ward. In addition, the Broad Channel Corporation supplies a small amount of water from local driven well to Broad Channel Island, and the Montauk Water Company, to the Long Island Railroad Company. All of the private water companies draw their supply from driven wells. They are under the

general supervision, regulation and control, except as to rates of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. This control has not been questioned by the companies despite the enactment of Chapter 717 of the laws of 1931, which provides for the regulation and supervision of water supply companies by the Public Service Commission.

Quality of Water: The City makes unremitting effort to keep the water free from pollution. An inspectional force under a sanitary expert is engaged in patrolling the watersheds to see that the department's sanitary regulations are observed. Samples taken daily from various points in the water supply system are examined and analyzed at the three laboratories maintained by the Department. All water before delivery to the distribution mains is treated with chlorine to destroy bacteria. In addition the Catskill water is aerated to free it from gases and in some cases from microscopic organisms. Generally microscopic organisms which develop in the reservoirs and at times impart an unpleasant taste and odor to the water, though in no sense harmful to health, are destroyed by treatment with copper sulphate and by chlorine dosage. None of the supplies is filtered, but the quality of the water supplied by the City is excellent for all purposes, and it is clear and wholesome.

Dirt in the water is usually caused by iron rust and other sediment in the street pipes, house pipes or tanks, being stirred up by unusually large drafts from mains, such as is caused by opening a street hydrant.

Consumption of Water: The estimated average daily amount of water, in million gallons, supplied to the city from the various sources of supply during the year 1934 was as follows:

Borough	Catskill	Croton	Ridgewood & Bklyn. Borough	Queens Sources	Richmond Sources	Private Water Com- panies	Totals
Manhattan	224.2	136.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	360.6
Bronx	96.5	77.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	174.1
Brooklyn	218.2	.....	38.6	.....	.....	24.8	281.6
Queens	66.4	.....	.....	19.5	.....	33.7	119.8
Richmond	20.3	.....	.....	.....	4.5	.....	24.8
City	625.6	214.0	38.6	19.5	4.5	58.5	960.7

Based on an estimated population of 7,421,000 the per capita consumption was 129.5 gallons daily.

Water Supplied to Communities Outside of the City: Under laws passed in 1905, 1916 and 1928 a number of communities and institutions, mostly in Westchester County, augment or obtain their entire supply from the Catskill and Croton aqueducts. During the year 1934, an average of 17,024,900 gallons daily was supplied by the City of New York to communities outside the City limits.

Distributing System: The Municipal supply is distributed in the different boroughs through a network of mains ranging in size from 4 inches to 72 inches and totaling 4,650 miles in length. The distributing system is controlled by 121,000 valves. Connected with the mains are over 623,562 service pipes through which water is drawn as needed by the consumers.

Pressure. The City is not legally required to deliver water at a pressure greater than is necessary to carry water into the basements of houses. Effort is made however, to maintain a pressure sufficient to raise water to the levels of top floors of buildings of average height.

High Pressure Fire System: For fire fighting purposes, in addition to the 70,135 fire hydrants connected with the distribution mains, the city has three independent high pressure fire service systems, comprising five pumping stations, 178.5 miles of distribution mains and 4,295 hydrants. These high pressure systems cover the high value business sections in Manhattan and Brooklyn and the amusement parks in Coney Island.

Metering: Under existing laws the Commissioner of the Department has authority to cause water meters to be installed in business premises only. The law, however, gives the owner of a lot or premises the right to apply for a meter. At present, substantially all water used for commercial and industrial purposes is metered. Over 153,000 meters are in use of which some 26,000 are on domestic service. Water used for domestic purposes that is not metered is sold on the frontage or flat rate basis.

Cost of Water Works: The construction cost of the Municipal works to January 1, 1935, was \$506,705,320. The cost of operation and maintenance of the system during 1934 was \$7,914,165. Interest and Sinking Fund charges amounted to approximately \$19,500,545. The total revenue from the sale of water amounted to \$35,781,626.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

The work incident to the care, operation and development of the Municipal water supply system is confined by statute to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. At the head of the department is a Commissioner appointed by the Mayor. It has four operating bureaus, the largest of which is the Bureau of Water Supply. At its head is a Chief Engineer appointed by the Commissioner and responsible to him for the operation and maintenance of the water system. Of the 2,878 employees of the Department, 2,115 are attached to the Bureau of Water Supply.

All construction work pertaining to the development of large additional sources of water supply, such as the proposed upper Delaware development, is usually assigned to the Board of Water Supply, a separate organization. As such work is completed it is transferred to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for maintenance and operation.

HOW TO READ A WATER METER AND ASCERTAIN IF IT IS REGISTERING

1. Before attempting to read a water meter, see that it is registering. To do this you must turn on the water. If the meter is registering, the pointer on the lowest dial will move; if it does not move under these conditions, you should notify the Water Department at once.

2. Commence reading the meter by noting carefully the value of the unit in which the dial reads. This is indicated by each dial. These figures indicate the value of one complete revolution of the pointer, therefore, each division of a dial represents one-tenth of the amount marked against each dial. It should further be noted that one complete revolution of a pointer of any dial is equal to one division of the dial of next higher value.

3. Care must be taken to note the direction of movement of the pointers which rotate on alternate dials in opposite directions.

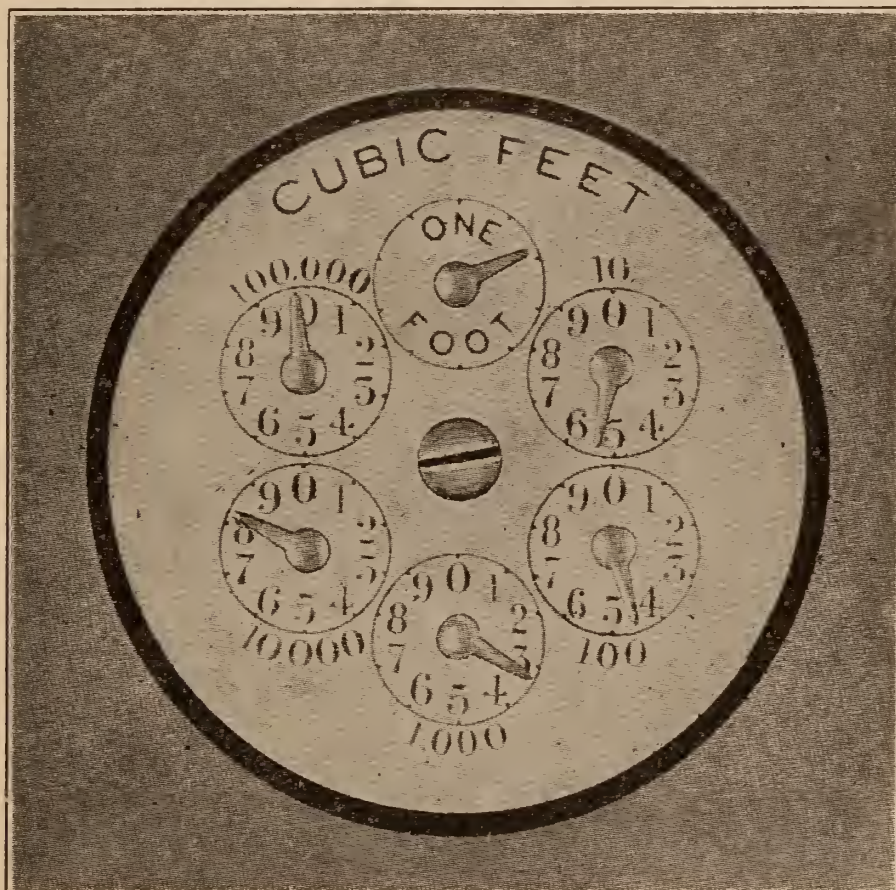
4. Read the dials commencing with the one marked 10 and continue in the order shown by figures on outside of each dial, setting down the figures as read, *i. e.*, the reading of the 10 dial in the units column; that of the 100 dial in the tens column, etc.

5. Always set down the figure, on each dial, that has been passed last or is just covered by the pointer.

6. When the meter has registered its full capacity, that is, one complete revolution of the highest dial, it returns to 0 and starts again. Whenever this happens, place in front of the reading of all the dials, the figure 1. You must do this in order to obtain the present reading

7. Subtract from the present reading, the previous reading and calculate the difference at fifteen cents (15 cents) per 100 cubic feet, and you have the amount of your bill in dollars and cents.

There are two types of meter dials. One a direct reading dial which needs no instruction. The other is shown below:



Dial	10 Reads	5
"	100	40
"	1,000	300
"	10,000	8,000
"	100,000	90,000
The reading is		98,345 cu. ft.

The City charges for metered water \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Meters will be installed and repaired by City plumbers on the failure of property owners to have this work done within the time specified by Department orders. The cost of such work will become a lien upon the property.

IF YOUR BILLS SEEM TOO HIGH LOOK OUT FOR WATER WASTE.

WATER WASTE FACTS

Each citizen of New York must either directly or indirectly, whether his supply is metered or not, pay towards the cost of water. That is, water wasted even by consumers whose places are not metered becomes a burden on them through the necessity for increased taxation. The active co-operation on the part of consumers to check the waste of water would help to reduce this expenditure and will be of great general benefit to the City.

When closing your house for any period of time see that the water is turned off to insure against a leak occurring during your absence.

Consumers should inspect their meters frequently to guard against leaks which are often the cause of water bills being larger than the consumer expects.

To determine the presence of hidden leaks consumers should occasionally close all outlets and observe the meter to see if it registers or not.

Do not neglect leaking toilets, for a leaky toilet will waste from \$10 to \$30 worth of water a year. This leak may occur without being visible, but can be detected by listening on the pipe leading from the tank or on the tank itself.

If care is exercised when installing piping, to keep the hot water and cold water pipes at least a foot apart, it will be unnecessary to let a faucet run to get a cool drink.

Do not allow roof tanks to overflow. This is a very important source of water waste and can be eliminated by providing tanks with ball cocks.

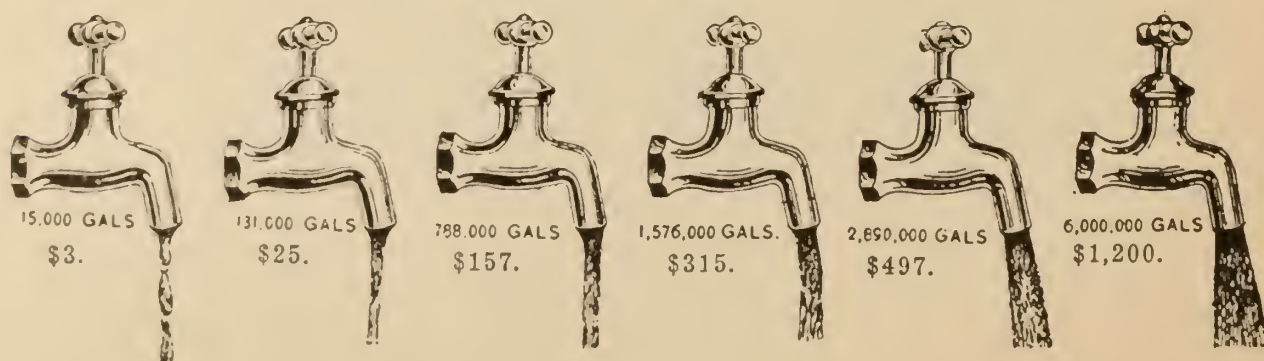
Some consumers leave the faucets open on cold nights to prevent freezing of water pipes. This is a violation of the Department rules. Pipes should be properly protected and the City water saved.

If consumers notice that their meters are damaged or not registering, they may save themselves much trouble and the necessity for the averaging of bills over long periods of time, if they will report the fact immediately to the Bureau of the Water Register.

Consumers will save themselves expense by taking precautions to keep their meters protected from dirt and violence.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF WATER WASTE

WHAT LEAKS AND CARELESSNESS COST



LAWS, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF WATER IN NEW YORK CITY

The following extracts from the Charter of the City of New York and the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York relating to the use and supply of water are published for the information of water consumers.

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

(Collection of water rents and charges; same transferred to Comptroller.)—§151-B. All the powers and duties of the department and the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in relation to the collection of water rents, charges, fines and penalties in connection with the water supply, and in relation to arrearages of same, are hereby transferred to and hereafter shall be exercised and performed by the Comptroller acting by and through the bureau of City collections established by the preceding section. All such water rents and charges shall hereafter be payable to such bureau. The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall cause to be transmitted to the Bureau of City Collections an account of all such water rents, charges, fines and penalties as the same become due or accrue.

Jurisdiction.—§469. The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall have jurisdiction, charge and control:

1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of water for public use, except the same shall be owned by private corporations, including all fire and drinking hydrants and all water meters.

2. Of furnishing the water supply and maintaining its quality, and of the investigation for, and the construction of all work necessary to deliver the proper and required quantity of water with ample reserve for contingencies and future demands.

4. Of making and enforcing rules and regulations governing and restricting the use and supply of water; of making rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, concerning and fixing uniform annual charges and extra and miscellaneous charges for the supply of water, meter rates and minimum charges for the supply of water by meter, annual service charges and charges for meters and their connections, and for their setting, repair, and maintenance, and fines for violations of rules and regulations; of enforcing such rules and regulations * * * * of the acquisition from private owners, with the approval of the Board of Aldermen and upon such terms and subject to such rules and regulations as may be approved by said board, of any meters installed upon premises connected with the public water supply; of making and enforcing rules and regulations, and of fixing * * * * charges and fines where no rules, regulations, charges and fines approved by the Board of Aldermen are applicable; but no fine for the violation of rules and regulations shall be imposed against any property unless notice thereof be mailed by the department to the property unless addressed to the owner, or where his name is unknown to "owner or occupant" and a hearing be afforded; and of recommending to the Board of Aldermen proposed ordinances relating to any of the matters within the province of his department.

Charges to be Liens.—§473. All uniform annual charges and extra and miscellaneous charges for the supply of water, charges in accordance with meter rates and minimum charges for the supply of water by meter, annual service charges and charges for meters and their connections and for their setting, repairing and maintenance, penalties and fines for the violation of rules and regulations, shall become a charge and lien upon the land and buildings where the water was consumed or supplied, the service rendered or the meters installed, and against which they are imposed * * * *. Such charges may also be collected from the consumer of water or owners or occupants of all such lands and buildings. No charge for the supply of water, other than a meter charge, minimum charge or annual service charge shall be made against any house or lot or any portion or portions thereof where a water meter may have been or shall be placed as provided in this act. In all cases where a water meter may have been or shall be placed the charge for supply of water shall be determined only by the quantity of water actually used as shown by said meters, except for a minimum charge or an annual service charge and except as provided by section 475 of this act.

Water Meters: When to be Placed.—§475. The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is authorized in his discretion, to install or cause to be

installed water meters, the pattern and maximum price of which shall be approved by the Board of Aldermen, in any or all stores, workshops, hotels, manufacturies, office buildings, public edifices, at wharves, ferry houses, stables, and in all places in which water is furnished for business consumption, and, if authorized thereto by resolution or ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, in any or all apartment houses, tenements, flat houses, and private dwellings, and upon written demand of the owner of any lot or premises to which such water is supplied, he shall install or cause to be installed a meter or meters * * * *. When a meter shall fail to register correctly, or shall cease to record the flow of water, or where a meter shall have been removed from premises for repairs, or for any other reason, then the Commissioner may disregard such incorrect registry or such non-registry shall fix the charge for water supplied during the period of incorrect registry or non-registry or during the period when such meter shall have been out of the premises for repairs or for any other reason, at the average daily registration of water indicated, by meter for an appropriate period prior or subsequent to such period. All expense and cost of meters and their connections, and of their setting, repair and maintenance, unless with the approval of the Board of Aldermen such expense and cost be borne by the department, shall be a charge and lien upon the premises. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to remit or prevent the due collection of the arrearages or charges for water consumption heretofore incurred, nor interfere with the proper lien therefor, nor of charges or rates, or lien hereafter to be incurred for water consumption in any building or place which may not contain one of the meters aforesaid * * * *.

Water Rents; When Payable; Penalty for Non-payment.—§476. Uniform annual water charges and extra and miscellaneous charges for water not metered and annual service charges and minimum charges shall be due and payable in advance on the first day of January in each year, if entered; and if not paid to the City Collector within thirty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the City Collector to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such charges become due and payable. If not so entered and payable, but entered at any time subsequent thereto, they shall be due and payable when entered and notice thereof shall be mailed within five days of such entry to the premises against which they are imposed addressed to either the owner or the occupant and if not paid on or before the last day of the month following the month of entry, it shall be the duty of the City Collector to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum to be calculated to the date of payment from the date of entry. All charges for meters and their connections and for their setting, repair and maintenance, * * * * and all charges in accordance with meter rates for supply of water measured by meter shall be due and payable when entered, and notice therefor shall be mailed within five days of such entry stating the amount due and the nature of the charge to the last known address of the person whose name appears on the record of such charges as being the owner, occupant or agent or, where no name appears, to the premises addressed to either the owner or the occupant, and if not paid on or before the last day of the month following the month of entry, it shall be the duty of the City Collector to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum to be calculated to the date of payment from the date of entry.

Notice of Rules and Regulations, Penalty for Non-payment; Water Supply Cut Off.—§478. The rates and charges for supply of water, the annual service charges and minimum charges, the rules and regulations concerning the use of water and all other rules and regulations affecting users of water or concerning charges for supply of water or restrictions of the use of water, installations of meters, penalties, and fines for violations of rules and regulations shall be printed on each bill and permit so far as in the judgment of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity they are applicable. This act and such printing and the printing of this section on such bills and permits shall be sufficient notice to owners, tenants or occupants of premises to authorize the imposition and recovery of any charges, and fines imposed under such rules and regulations and of any penalties imposed in pursuance of this act in addition to cutting off the supply of water. Where charges payable in advance are not paid within period covered by such charges and a notice of such non-payment is mailed by the department to the premises addressed to "owner or occupant" the Commissioner may shut off the supply of water to such premises. Where charges not payable in advance have been made by the department and remain unpaid for more than thirty days after notice thereof mailed to the premises addressed to "owner or occupant," the Commissioner may shut off the supply of water to the premises.

* * * *.—§1022. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to prescribe a penalty or fine not exceeding the sum of five dollars for each offense for permitting water to be

wasted and for any violation of such reasonable rules as he may from time to time prescribe for the prevention of the waste of water. Such fine shall be added to the water rents, but when imposed against any property, notice thereof shall be mailed by the department to the property addressed to the owner or where his name is unknown to "owner or occupant," and a hearing afforded * * * *.

CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Chapter 25

WATER SUPPLY

- Article 1. Construction and maintenance.
2. Rents and charges.
3. Use of water.

Article 1

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Section 1. Emergency repairs.

2. Pollution of or interference with water supply.
3. Trespass on water supply property.
4. Obstruction of stop-cocks.
5. Hydrants to be kept closed.
6. Connections.
7. Public wells.
8. Violations.
9. Closing of taps before building is demolished.

§1. **Emergency Repairs.** In case of any unexpected casualty or damage to the pipes, reservoirs or other structures connected with the city's water supply, the Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, under direction of the Commissioner, shall take immediate measures for the preservation and repair of the same, the expense of which shall be paid on his requisition by the warrant of the Comptroller. (C.O., 285).

§2. **Pollution of or Interference with Water Supply.** No person shall bathe in or go into the water of any water supply reservoir, or any part of a city aqueduct; nor shall any person throw stones, chips or dirt, or any other material, substance or thing whatever into any reservoir, gate-house, ventilator, aqueduct, fountain or basin; nor shall any person in any manner injure or disfigure any part of the water works system of the city. (C.O., 286).

§3. **Trespass on Water Supply Property.** No person shall trespass on any part of the embankment of a water supply reservoir, nor go or remain thereon without permission of the proper persons having charge of the same; nor shall any person fail or refuse to comply with the regulations of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity as to the times when citizens shall leave the embankment of a reservoir, or the grounds or buildings attached thereto. (C.O., 287).

§4. **Obstruction to Stop-cocks.** No person shall obstruct access to a stop-cock connected with a water-pipe, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt, or any other material; nor shall any person permit any such material to be placed thereon by those in his employ. (C.O., 295).

§5. **Hydrants to be Kept Closed.** The Commissioner shall cause all water supply hydrants to be kept closed. Except in case of fire and for the purpose of extinguishing the same, or when otherwise authorized by law or ordinance, no person shall take or use the water from any hydrant. (C.O., 292, 200).

§6. **Connections.** No street shall be opened, nor shall any pipe be bored or connection be made with any main or pipe for water supply purposes, except under the direction of the Commissioner, under the penalty of \$50.00 for each offense. (C.O., 289).

§7. **Public Wells.** No person shall dig a well in any street or public place, and the President of the Borough in which any such well shall be dug shall cause the same in all cases to be filled up. (C.O., 198).

§8. **Violations.** Any person who shall violate any provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.00, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C.O., 286).

§9. **Closing of Taps Before Building is Demolished.** No building shall be demolished without a permit having first been obtained from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, providing for the withdrawal of existing taps supplying the premises, in the manner specified in the permit. Violation of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall subject the offender to punishment by a fine of not more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars, or by imprisonment for not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Added by Ord. Amd. April 13, 1925.)

Article 2

RENTS AND CHARGES

Section 20. Frontage rents.

- 21. Extra and miscellaneous rates where supply is not metered.
- 22. Meter rates.
- 23. Supply discontinued on non-payment.
- 24. Connection charges.
- 25. Report of receipts by water register.

§20. **Frontage Rents.** The annual frontage rents on premises wholly or partly unmetered, to be collected by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, shall be as follows, to wit:

Front Width of Building:	One Story.
16 feet and under	\$6.00
16 feet to 18 feet	7.50
18 feet to 20 feet	9.00
20 feet to 22½ feet	10.50
22½ feet to 25 feet	12.00
25 feet to 30 feet	15.00
30 feet to 37½ feet	18.00
37½ feet to 50 feet	21.00

For each additional story 1.50 per annum shall be added; and for each additional 10 feet or part thereof above 50 feet in front width of building, \$3.00 shall be added.

All rear buildings on any lot or lots, with front buildings thereon, shall pay an annual frontage rate of \$7.50 for each 25 feet front, or fraction thereof, but this provision shall not apply to buildings erected on corner lots, each of which building shall pay the regular rates as stated in the foregoing subdivisions.

The apportionment of the regular frontage rates upon buildings shall be on the basis that but one family is to occupy same, and for each additional family or apartment, \$1.50 per year shall be charged.

§21. **Extra and Miscellaneous Rates Where Supply is not Metered.**

1. Baths shall be charged \$4.50 each per annum, 1 bath supplied to each house free of additional charge.

2. Baths, in barber shops, public houses and bathing establishments, shall be charged \$7.50 each per annum.

3. Shower baths, not installed over bath tubs, and sitz baths, shall be charged same as baths.

4. Water closets and urinals of every description, \$3.00 each per annum; 1 water closet in each house supplied free of additional charge.

5. Bakeries. Each oven \$7.50 per annum.

6. Barber shops. Each up to and including 3 chairs, \$7.50 per annum; for each additional chair \$1.50 per annum.

7. Barges (without steam). Each \$7.50 per annum, water for domestic use only.

7a. Boilers, permanent. The annual rate for water supplies in houses for boilers, except those used exclusively for heating purposes, shall be \$3.24 per boiler horsepower installed.

8. Boilers of boats or not permanent. The monthly rate for water supply for hoisting, steam rolling, dredging, erecting, hauling, pile driving, derricks, diggers, conveyors and all floating or portable steam plants and steamboats, except water boats supplying shipping, shall be as follows:

Up to and including	10 horsepower.....	\$1.50
Up to and including	15 horsepower.....	2.25
Up to and including	20 horsepower.....	3.00
Up to and including	25 horsepower.....	3.75
Up to and including	30 horsepower.....	4.50
Up to and including	35 horsepower.....	5.25
Up to and including	40 horsepower.....	6.00
Up to and including	45 horsepower.....	6.75
Up to and including	50 horsepower.....	7.50
Up to and including	55 horsepower.....	8.25
Up to and including	60 horsepower.....	9.00
Up to and including	65 horsepower.....	9.75
Up to and including	70 horsepower.....	10.50
Up to and including	75 horsepower.....	11.25
Up to and including	80 horsepower.....	12.00
Up to and including	85 horsepower.....	12.75
Up to and including	90 horsepower.....	13.50
Up to and including	95 horsepower.....	14.25
Up to and including	100 horsepower.....	15.00

Above 100 horsepower, at the rate of 15 cents per horsepower per month, using the multiple of 5 as in above table. An allowance of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in the above rates shall be made where condensers are used.

9. Boiler testing. All boats, in addition to paying the regular fixed charges, shall pay an extra charge of \$150.00 per annum when engaged or employed in furnishing water in the testing of boilers in the other boats.

10. Bottling establishments. Each bottle-washing apparatus, machine or tub, \$15.00 per annum.

11. Building purposes. Stone work, terra cotta, concrete, fireproofing, brick work, and all other forms of masonry $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard.

12. Plastering. 60 cents per 100 square yards, openings not included.

13. Caison sinking and air compressors. 15 cents per 100 cubic feet.

14. Condensers. 15 cents per 100 cubic feet.

15. Conservatories. Same as florists.

16. Demolition. For wetting down while buildings are being demolished, a charge shall be made equal to $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of the annual frontage rate of said building.

17. Dentist. Each fountain cuspidor, \$1.50 per annum.

18. Dining saloons and restaurants. \$12.00 per annum.

19. Fish stands. Each, \$15.00 per annum. If live fish are sold, other than shell fish, \$37.50 per annum.

20. Florists. Each, \$7.50 per annum.

21. Horse troughs. For each trough and for each one-half barrel or tub on sidewalk or street, \$30.00 per annum.

21a. Ice machines. For any machine or apparatus used in the production of ice or refrigeration a yearly charge of \$30.00 per ton shall be made for the actual capacity of the machine or apparatus.

22. Laundries. Each wash tub, washing machine or apparatus for washing clothes, \$7.50 per annum.

23. Liquor and lager beer saloons. For each bar, \$15.00 per annum and additional charge of \$7.50 for each washbox. For each beer pump using water in its operation, \$75.00 per annum.

24. Milk depots. For the purpose of washing cans or bottles, each washing machine, tub or washing apparatus, \$15.00 per annum.

25. Photograph galleries. Each faucet or outlet, \$7.50 per annum.

26. Soda or mineral water fountains. Each, \$7.50 per annum. One washbox allowed. For each additional washbox, \$4.50 per annum.

27. Soda, mineral or carbonic water manufacturers. For each machine or apparatus (retail), \$15.00 per annum; for each machine or apparatus (wholesale), \$150.00 per annum.

28. Stalls. In stables, \$1.50 each per annum.

29. Water boats (steam). Monthly charges according to tank capacity of each boat, shall be as follows:

12,000 gallons or less	\$37.50
12,000 to 20,000 gallons.....	56.25
20,000 to 30,000 gallons.....	75.00
30,000 to 40,000 gallons.....	93.75
40,000 to 60,000 gallons.....	112.50
60,000 to 100,000 gallons.....	150.00

30. Water boats (motor) shall be charged monthly, according to tank capacity of each boat, as follows:

3,000 gallons or less	\$11.25
Over 3,000 gallons, but not exceeding 6,000 gallons.....	22.50
Over 6,000 gallons, but not exceeding 12,000 gallons.....	37.50
Over 12,000 gallons, the rate for steam water boats shall be charged.	

31. Wash drills (all kinds). 15 cents per 100 cubic feet.

32. Ash lifts. Not in excess of thirty-can lift per day a charge of \$4.50 per annum. For each additional thirty-can lift or fraction thereof, an additional charge of \$3.00 per annum.

33. Backfilling. For each cubic yard, determined on the cubical contents of excavation to be filled with earth, 3 cents.

34. Baths. Outside shower, \$7.50 per annum. An outside shower bath is defined as one comprising a section of piping with or without spray attachment, located in any place outside of the building.

35. Beauty, hairdressing and manicuring parlors. When equipped with not more than 3 chairs or 3 tables to be used by patrons receiving treatment or treatments, the charge for water shall be \$7.50 per annum. For each additional chair or additional table so used, an additional charge of \$1.50 per annum.

36. Cafe, restaurant or any store similarly used. Maintaining equipment commonly known as a bar, a fixture known as a wash-box, equipment known as a beer pump or similar apparatus for any other beverage, shall be charged as follows.

For each bar\$15.00 per annum
 For each wash-box 7.50 per annum
 For each pump where the use of water is required for its operation 75.00 per annum

37. Camps. When not furnished with water through an independent service, pipes,—\$4.50 per season.

38. Compressors (portable). For water used by compressors with a return cooling circulating system, \$1.50 per month.

39. Fire line or sprinkler system, in buildings used for domestic purposes. The annual rate shall be as follows:

For each 1½" tap, or smaller, or connections of similar sizes within buildings....\$1.50
 For each 2" tap, or smaller, or connections of similar sizes within buildings.... 3.00
 For each 3" tap, or smaller, or connections of similar sizes within buildings.... 4.50
 For each 4" tap, or smaller, or connections of similar sizes within buildings.... 6.00
 For each 5" tap, or smaller, or connections of similar sizes within buildings.... 7.50
 For each 6" tap, or smaller, or connections of similar sizes within buildings.... 9.00

40. Fountains, ornamental or display. For water served through piping physically connected to such fountains, where the pipe is not in excess of ½" in diameter, the charge for the period of use within any calendar year shall be \$7.50.

41. Garage (inside). \$1.50 per annum. An inside garage shall be construed as meaning any room or space suitable for legal use as a garage, located in a building which is physically connected with the water supply by means of a pipe extending from the city water main.

42. Garden or lawn. For use of water from hose, pipe or other fixtures, \$7.50 per season, from April 1st to November 30th, both inclusive.

43. Gas refrigeration. The annual charge for water available for use or used for the purpose of cooling gas or gases to produce refrigeration shall be as follows:

DOMESTIC USE

Not in excess of 75 lbs. daily refrigeration\$3.75
 Not in excess of 100 lbs. daily refrigeration 5.25

BUSINESS USE

Single units not in excess of 100 lbs. daily refrigeration\$7.50
 Double units not in excess of 200 lbs. daily refrigeration15.00

44. Hose bibs. For a hose bib, faucet or for plumbing fixture attached to the outside of a building or located at any point on a lot, \$7.50 per annum. Where there are two or more outside hose bibs or attachments and the water therefrom is used for the same general purposes, charge will be made for one hose bib only.

45. Ice machines. For any machine or apparatus having a capacity of less than one ton, the charge shall be in accordance with the fractional part of a ton.

46. Luncheonette or lunch counter. \$12.00 per annum.

47. Pulsometers. For the use of water not in excess of nine hours daily, 75 cents per day. For each hour or fraction thereof in excess of 9 hours daily, 7½ cents.

48. Railroad track repairs. For each repair gang or group engaged in repair work, \$7.50 per month.

49. Rock drilling machines. For water used for their operation or cooling of drill heads, flushing or jetting drill holes, 15 cents per each 100 cubic feet of water furnished. Meter may not be installed to register the supply, or, in lieu, the charge

for water used will be established on the basis of the size and length of the supply pipe, the water pressure at the point of pipe connection and the period of time during which the drills, etc., are in service.

50. Sand and steam blasting machines. For water used through the operation of blast machines or other apparatus similarly employed to eject liquid or material for the washing or cleaning of walls of buildings, 15 cents per 100 cubic feet.

51. Siphons. Automatic or other permanent apparatus in buildings used for domestic purposes, requiring the use of water for operation, shall be charged as follows:

1/2 inch water supply connection	\$36.00 per annum
3/4 inch water supply connection	54.00 per annum
1 inch water supply connection	72.00 per annum
1 1/4 inch water supply connection	90.00 per annum
1 1/2 inch water supply connection	108.00 per annum

Where used during construction of building, the charge shall be as follows:

1/2 inch water supply connection	\$18.00 per month
3/4 inch water supply connection	27.00 per month
1 inch water supply connection	36.00 per month
1 1/4 inch water supply connection	45.00 per month
1 1/2 inch water supply connection	54.00 per month

52. Soda or mineral water fountains. For each glass washing spray used in connection therewith, \$4.50 per annum. One spray or wash box allowed.

53. Steam pressers. For each boiler serving steam to a presser in a tailoring or other establishment where garments are pressed, \$3.00 per annum.

54. Steam shovels. For moving of steam shovels in public streets, 37 1/2 cents each. Use of water limited to three days.

55. Stores. Where a store or other independent portion of a building is used for business purposes and hot and cold water is available, \$7.50 per annum. Where cold water or hot water only is available, \$4.50 per annum. These charges shall apply to each loft floor of a building.

56. Swimming pools, swimming tanks, plunge baths and wading pools. Where located within buildings, \$1.50 per annum for each 10 cubic feet of the cubical contents thereof. Where located outside of buildings, the charge shall be on the basis of the use thereof for 3 months of each calendar year. Where swimming pools, swimming tanks, plunge baths and wading pools are conducted as a business enterprise and admission charged, the supply is to be metered. The determination of the measurement of the swimming pools, swimming tanks, plunge baths and wading pools will depend solely upon their width, depth and length.

57. Test boring. For each machine used in test boring, \$7.50 per month.

58. Water motor. Where the capacity of motor is not in excess of 1/100 horsepower, \$3.00 per annum.

§22. **Meter Rates.** The charge for water measured by meter shall be 15 cents per 100 cubic feet. (Amend. Sept. 14, 1933).

§23. **Supply Discontinued on Non-payment.** The supply of water shall be cut off in all cases where the rent therefor is behind and unpaid ten days. (C.O., 284).

§24. **Connection Charges.** All persons contracting for a supply of water shall pay the cost of the materials and labor used, and expended on the streets, necessary to make the connection with the conduit pipes, or pay such annual interest thereon as required by the rules and regulations of the Commissioner. (C.O., 298).

§25. **Report of Receipts by Water Register.** The water register, or the cashier of the water register's office, shall on each day, except Sunday of each week, render to the Comptroller an account, under oath, of all moneys received by him, showing the amounts received, from all classes of revenue, and shall, thereupon, pay over the amounts so received to the Chamberlain, furnishing to the Comptroller a receipt showing the payment of such sums into the city treasury. He shall also, if required by the Comptroller, make a separate daily report showing all the items comprising the amounts received by him, in form satisfactory to the Comptroller. (C.O., 281; amended by Ord. effective January 26, 1915).

Article 3

USE OF WATER

Section 40. Street cleaning.

41. Traffic in water.
42. Washing down streets from private connection.
43. Washing vehicles.
44. Watering horses.

§40. **Street Cleaning.** The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity shall, at all times when the general supply of water is not thereby endangered, permit the hydrants to be used for cleaning the streets, under his regulation. (C.O., 293).

§41. **Traffic in Water.** No person, except such as may be licensed by the Commissioner, shall take water from any hydrant, or water connection erected or to be erected in the city, and attach to the water pipes, for the purpose of using the same on any boat, vessel, barge, or pile-driver, or for the purpose of selling or offering the same for sale to the owner of any boat, vessel, barge, or pile-driver. (C.O., 290).

§42. **Washing Down Streets from Private Connection.** No person shall wash any street, sidewalk, areaway, steps, building or other place or thing, from the first day of December to the first day of April following, by means of hose or piping, where the water runs upon a street, sidewalk, or other public place. Water may be so used from the first day of April to the last day of November of each year, between the hours of 4 P. M. and 8 A. M., but city water shall not be so used until permit therefor shall first have been obtained from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. No charge shall be made for such permit, when the water used is paid for according to meter registration; where no meter is used, there shall be a charge of \$5.00 for using city water during the period covered by the permit. (C.O., 294; amended by Ord. effective April 14, 1914).

§43. **Washing Vehicles.** No person shall wash or cause to be washed any carriage, wagon or other vehicle on any street or public place. (C.O., 205).

§44. **Watering Horses.** 1. **Bucketfilling equipment.** All publicly owned watering troughs, and those erected or maintained by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, shall be provided with the necessary piping and fixtures to enable the filling of pails with water therefrom, or otherwise modified in construction so as to meet the requirements of the Board of Health. The supply of water for such troughs shall be furnished by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. All other horse-watering troughs on streets and public places shall likewise be provided with the piping and fixtures necessary to enable the filling of pails with water, and the use of the water for that purpose shall be paid for in the manner provided in this chapter. All horse-watering stations in streets and public places, hereafter constructed or operated, shall conform to the provisions of this section and be subject thereto. No person shall draw water from these fixtures for a purpose other than watering horses or other animals nor shall any person tamper with such fixtures. (Ord. effective July 7, 1914).

2. **Horse-buckets.** Every commercial vehicle to which a horse is attached must be provided, while on the public thoroughfares of the city, with a watering pail, which shall be used only for the purpose of watering or feeding the horse or horses attached to the vehicle. (Id.)

3. **Temporary relief stations.** Nothing in this section shall prevent the establishment of temporary relief stations, in conformity with such requirements as may be imposed by the Board of Health, with the consent of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. (Id.)

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

Acting under authority of Section 469 of the Charter of the City of New York, the following charges have been established for the use of unmetered water, not heretofore provided for in the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York.

Testing Standpipes or Other Fire Lines. For unmetered water used in the testing of standpipes or other fire lines within buildings—\$1.50 for each test.

Fire Lines or Sprinkler System in Buildings Used for Domestic Purposes. For each 8" tap or connection of similar size within buildings—\$12.00 per annum.

Outside Skating Rinks. For unmetered water the charge shall be \$0.15 per 100 cubic feet of water used, the quantity to be determined by this department.

Air Conditioning. Air conditioning units requiring a minimum rate of flow of water in excess of one-half gallon per minute shall be metered.

Air conditioning equipment with a refrigerating unit which has a definite rate of capacity in tons or fraction thereof, the charge will be at the rate of \$30.00 per annum per ton capacity from the date installed to the date when the supply is metered.

Air conditioning apparatus not equipped with a refrigerating unit or using water for other than refrigerating uses, for the cleaning or conditioning of air, the following rates are established for the period between the time the unit is installed and the date when the supply is metered:

Air conditioning units requiring less than one-half gallon of water per minute—\$6.00 per annum.

Air conditioning units requiring one-half gallon and up to, but not including, one gallon per minute—\$7.50 per annum.

Air conditioning units requiring one gallon and up to, but not including, one and one-half gallons per minute—\$15.00 per annum.

Air conditioning units requiring one and one-half gallons and up to, but not including, two gallons per minute—\$22.50 per annum.

Air conditioning units requiring two gallons and up to, but not including, three gallons per minute—\$30.00 per annum.

Air conditioning units requiring three gallons or more per minute—\$15.00 per gallon per annum or fraction thereof.

Charge for unmetered water used in the operation of any machine or apparatus not heretofore provided either by the Code of Ordinances or established by the Commissioner under authority of Section 469 of the Charter shall be on the basis of 15 cents per hundred cubic feet of water consumed.

INDEX OF RULES

	Rule No.
Access—By Employees	5
Air Chamber	79
Air Conditioning	42
Building Construction	99
Buildings Metered	97, 100
Unmetered	34
Taps, Size—Number	34, 35, 36, 37
Services, Domestic Consumption	76, 77
Ball Stops	121
Charges—	
Air Conditioning	42
Building Purposes	21
Electrical Indicator	33
Electrical Thawing	88
Hose Bib, etc.	119
Hydrant Inspector	12
Hydrant Test for Sprinkler System	122
Meter Glasses	113
Plugs	28, 30
Private Meters	114
Taps—Wet Connection	28
Check Valves	80, 81, 82
City Plumber	115
Curb Box and Valve, Destruction	29, 66
Demolition	22
Electrical Indicator, Charges, Use	33
Flushometers—Taps—Size—Number	36
Fire Lines	37, 38, 40
“ “ —Consumption	41
Fixtures (Miscellaneous) Metered	118
Hose Bib	119
Fountain (Display)	118
Goose Neck	68, 75, 84, 91
Hydraulic Ram	118

	Rule No.
Hydrants—Supervision—Cost	12
Tests	122
Use	11
Meters—	97
Approved	98
Building Construction	99
Check Valves	80, 81, 82, 121
Current Type	102
Fire Lines	38, 40
Glasses	113
Location	107
Pits	104
Protection Meter Seals	106
Removal	108
Repairs	110
Completion	111
Cold Water Meters	112
Seals	105
Services (Shut Off)	117
Setting	103
Size (Maximum-Minimum)	109
“ Reduction	116
Tests	101
“ Private Meters	114
Ownership—Taps, Services, Meters, Appurtenances	4
Penalties (Plumbers')	123, 124
Permits	15
Applications	16, 17, 18
Building Purposes—Charges	21
Bureau of Highway Approval	20
Demolition	22
Garden	119
General	15
Issued to	19
On Job	24
Private Mains	89, 90
Return of	23
Sidewalk	120
Pumbing—Maintenance	13
Plunge Bath	118

	Rule No.
Plugs	28, 29, 30, 31, 32
Plumber's Appointments	44, 45
Private Mains	89, 90, 96
Elimination	94, 95
Existing Connections	92
Permit	89, 93
Plugs	94
Service Connections	91
Pumps	78
Refrigeration	42, 43
Roof Tanks	36, 121
Rules—Modification	14
Seals	105
Protection of	106
Servics	48, 49, 50, 51, 62, 67, 69, 70, 71
Caulked Joints	64
Cast Iron Fire Lines	39
Curb Valves	66
Damage by Contractor	85
Damage by Electrolysis	86
Diameter (Minimum and Maximum)	74
Dimension	51
Electrical Thawing	88
Emergency Repairs	87
Fire Lines	37
Fire and Commercial Lines	38
Goose Necks	68, 75, 91
Goose Neck Repairs	84
High Pressure	62
House Control Valve	65
Materials	50
Plumbers' Appts.	44, 45
Private Mains	89, 90, 93
" " Service Connections	91, 93
Private Mains Transferred—	
Repairs	83
Replacements	83
Size—Domestic Consumption	76
Specification,	
Pipe Fittings	51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62

	Rule No.
Weights	51
Wiped Joints	63
Shut Off of Water	6
Supply, Two or More Buildings	25
Sprinkler System—Tests	122
Suction Tanks	78
Swimming Tanks	118
Taps—Back Fill—Tap and Service	72
Charges	28
Destruction	29, 30, 31, 32
Expiration of Permit	24
Fire Connection	37
Fire and Commercial Connection	38
Installation	26, 27, 46
Location	46
Plumbers' Appointments	44, 45
Private Mains	89, 90, 91
Separate Supply	25
Size of Excavation	47
Size of Service Pipe Allowed	74, 76
Tank—Pump Supply	36
Transfer to City Main (New or Relaid)	95
Unmetered—Size and Number	34, 35
Using Old Taps	22
Testing Station—	
Orders on Station	101
Private Meters (Branch)	114
Tests	101
Valves—	
Check Valves	80, 81, 82, 121
Quick-Closing	79
Violations	123
Water Mains—Valves, Interference	6
Water Supply—Independent	1, 2, 3
Shut-Off Charges	7, 8, 9, 10
Shutting Off	6
Wet Connections (See Taps)	

THE FOLLOWING RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF WATER IN NEW YORK CITY ARE HEREBY PROMULGATED UNDER AUTHORITY OF SUBDIVISION 4 OF SECTION 469 OF THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER

GENERAL RULES

Independent Water Supply.

1. No connection from any other source of water supply to any system of piping supplied by city water may be made or maintained except at the suction (intake) of a well, salt, or other water pump for priming or emergency purposes. The city supply shall be independently controlled by a gate valve at the point of such connection and check-valved against backflow, such check valve to be of bronze and rubber or composition seated. Direct connection between water supply piping and soil or waste piping is prohibited.

2. Where city water is used as an auxiliary supply to a roof or suction tank, which is also supplied by well, salt water or other source of supply, such tank shall be open and the delivery of city water shall be above the tank overflow line and controlled by a ball valve.

3. A violation of Rule 1 or 2 will result in the supply of water to the premises being shut off and the expense thereof charged to the owner.

Ownership of Taps, Services, Meters and Appurtenances.

4. Corporation stops (taps), wet connection sleeves and valves, service pipes, curb stops, meters and appurtenances shall be installed and maintained at the expense of the owner.

Access by Employees.

5. The officers of this department personally, and all employees by them delegated for the purpose, shall have free access at proper hours to all parts of every building, boat or place in which meters are located and where water is or may be delivered or consumed. Inspectors of this department shall have badges plainly visible on the outside of their coats.

Shutting Off Supply.

6. A department employee or contractor for the department is authorized to shut off the water supply for the purpose of inspection or to make repairs or alterations to water mains, meters, pipes, valves or other appurtenances. No other person shall open or close any valve in a city main or interfere with any valve or valve box cover.

Shut-off Charges.

7. When it is necessary for the department to shut off a tap on account of a leaking service, or for non-payment of bill, or non-compliance with its rules, the owner shall be charged with the expenses thereby incurred.

8. When a tap controlling a leaking service pipe is shut off, reasonable time will be afforded the owner to engage a plumber to take over the street excavation and make the necessary repairs. If the owner fails to engage a plumber the tap shall be left shut off, the house control valve shut off, and excavation backfilled. A ten-day notice to repair the service will then be served on the owner or occupant.

9. When tests made by the department indicate a leak at tap or on service pipe and where advance notice may reasonably be given, a three-day notice to repair will be served upon the owner or occupant. If the notice is not complied with, the department will shut off the tap and charge the expense incurred to the owner.

10. If a tap has been shut off by the department or owner's plumber and the service connected therewith is not to be used, the owner shall secure a permit to plug the tap and remove a portion of the abandoned service pipe at the point of entry into the building. The meter shall also be physically disconnected from the abandoned service.

Use of Hydrants.

11. No person other than an authorized employee of this department or the Fire Department, or of a department or officer holding a permit from this department shall open or use a hydrant without previous permission in writing from the department. Wrenches of a design approved by the department only shall be used. Water shall be taken from the small

nozzle only and the cap replaced after use. No high pressure or specially designated hydrant shall be opened or used. The use of a defective hydrant is prohibited. Hydrants shall not be obstructed and shall be accessible at all times for use by Fire Department. Connections with hydrants shall be made by valves or couplings which can be readily detached in case of emergency. Hydrants shall be protected from freezing or other damage. If damage to hydrant results from use thereof, repairs shall be made at the expense of the user. Any hydrant used from November 1 to April 15 shall be pumped out immediately after use, to prevent freezing. No hydrant shall be used when the temperature is less than 32° F., except in emergency and under special permission from this department.

**Supervision
Cost Assumed
by Permittee.**

12. When the use of hydrant is authorized, the permittee shall assume the obligation for payment of wages of the inspector designated by the Commissioner to supervise its use.

**Maintenance
of Plumbing.**

13. Owners or others authorized to take water shall keep tap, service pipe, valve, ballcock, fixtures, meter and apparatus in good repair and protected from frost at their own expense, and shall prevent all waste of water.

**Deviation
from Rules.**

14. If unusual subsurface or other conditions make it impracticable, in the opinion of the Commissioner or Bureau Head, to complete any installation in conformity with these rules and regulations, the work may be performed in such manner as directed.

PERMITS

**General
Permits.**

15. Permits for the following purposes will be issued upon receipt of proper applications, in accordance herewith. Each application for one or more of the following permits shall be signed by the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises affected or his duly authorized agent, except that an application for original or additional supply of water shall be signed by the owner of the property to be served. If such agent is a licensed plumber, he shall certify to the department that he is so authorized.

Air Conditioning Apparatus, Installation of
Building Purposes, Regular
Building Purposes, Power Boilers
Building Purposes, Extra, Miscellaneous
Electrical Tap Indicator, Use of
Hydrant, Use of
Hydrant, Flow or Pressure Test
Hose Bib, Outside.
Hose, Use of Unmetered
Hose, Use of Metered
Meter, Disconnect for Repair or Change of Piping
Meter, Setting, New or Additonal
Service Pipe Repair
Shipping, Steam Purposes
Shipping, Water Boats
Shipping, Extras
Thawing Service Pipes
Tap and Plugs
Water Fixtures, Installation or Removal

**Work Under
Permits.**

16. Work under permits shall be performed by the permittee or persons directly employed by him.

Application. 17. Application for water supply shall state the purpose for which same is required, together with name and address of owner of property. Information furnished shall be in affidavit form if required. No water shall be served except to the building for which application was duly made and permit authorized.

18. No additional plumbing fixtures are to be installed nor are plumbing fixtures to be removed from any existing building where the supply of water is not fully metered until application has been made to this department.

Permittees. 19. Permits shall be issued to licensed and bonded plumbers who are duly registered in the office of the Borough President, who have filed evidence of compliance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law, and to plumbers in the employ of Municipal, State and Federal Government. Permits to repair meters on the premises will be issued to meter companies upon request.

Approval by Bureau of Highways. 20. A tap or service repair permit involving the opening of a highway is issued subject to approval of the Bureau of Highways.

Building Purpose Charges to be Paid. 21. No tap or service pipe permit will be issued unless charges for water to be used in the erection of new or altered buildings have been paid, except where water to be used is registered by meter.

Demolition. 22. See Section 9, Article 1, Chapter 25, of the Code of Ordinances. If a new building is to be erected which can be supplied through an existing tap, such tap may remain, provided the tap and service pipe are in conformity with existing regulations as to size and material and plans have been filed for the new structure in the Department of Buildings.

Return of Permits. 23. Plumbers, within twenty-four hours of completion of work for which meter permit has been issued, shall return the permit to the department certifying the date work was completed.

Permits at Job Location. 24. Permits for use of water in erection of or alteration to buildings, for street openings, taps, plugs, service repairs and miscellaneous use of water shall be kept in an accessible location on the premises or job during period work is in progress. Permits for taps and plugs shall expire six months from date of issuance.

TAPS

Separate Supply. 25. A separate tap and service shall be installed for each building abutting a street in which there is a distribution main except that one tap and service may supply two or more buildings on the same lot; two or more adjacent buildings having central hot water or heating system or two or more adjacent buildings used for one general purpose by the same owner or lessee. The siamesing of taps or services is prohibited on the inlet side of house control valve or meter. Service pipe connected to city main by means of a three-way or by other than tap or wet connection shall be controlled by a valve in the service within two feet of the point of connection.

Connections to City Main. 26. All taps, wet connections or other connections to a city main shall only be made by department employees.

Connections to 4" and smaller mains shall be made with taps up to 1" diameter. Larger connections to such mains shall be made by means of a three-way and where the wall thickness of the pipe is insufficient to securely hold a tap, a tapping saddle shall be provided and set by the plumber as directed by the department. Connections to 6" mains shall be made with taps up to 1½" diameter. 2" connections to 6" mains shall be made with "wet connections." All other connections larger than 2" diameter shall be made by "wet connections."

Spacing of Taps and Wet Connections. 27. All ⅝-inch, ¾-inch and 1-inch taps shall be spaced at a minimum distance of 18 inches apart. All 1½-inch and 2-inch taps and wet connections shall be spaced at a minimum distance of 24 inches apart. No tap or wet connection shall be inserted within 24 inches of the face of the hub, special casting, hydrant branch or dead end of a distribution main.

**Charges—Taps,
Plugs and
Connections.**

the plug and tap or setting of wet connection, sleeve and valve complete for connection to service pipe.

**Destruction
of Abandoned
Taps and Wet
Connections.**

28. Charges for taps, plugs and wet connections shall be fixed by the Commissioner. Such charges are subject to revision without notice whenever costs of labor and material justify. Charges as fixed shall include the furnishing, delivering and inserting of the plug and tap or setting of wet connection, sleeve and valve complete for connection to service pipe.

29. All abandoned driven taps shall be drawn from water mains and plugs inserted, and all wet connections and screw taps shall be destroyed, the expense in connection therewith being chargeable against the owner of the property into which the service pipe attached to the abandoned tap or connection enters.

Where a tap or wet connection is destroyed by a plumber under authority of permit and the service pipe connected therewith is equipped with a curb valve and box, the curb box must be removed.

Plugs.

30. A charge of \$1.00 will be made for the insertion of a plug in the place where a tap has been removed. This charge will cover all work and expense incurred by the department in placing a plug or destroying an abandoned tap. Where the records of this department fail to indicate more than one tap controlling a service pipe to be abandoned, and consequently only one plug is charged for in the permit, and upon excavation being made it develops that the service pipe is supplied by two or more taps siamesed into the service, the plumber will be held responsible for the uncovering and plugging of such additional taps found siamesed to the service. The department does not guarantee to furnish the location of any tap to be plugged, the responsibility for locating such taps resting solely with the licensed plumber obtaining the permit.

**Method of
Destroying
Wet Connections.**

31. All labor and material necessary to destroy a wet connection shall be furnished by the owner's plumber. Valve shall be closed, stuffing box gland thoroughly tightened and valve stem cut off flush with stuffing box gland, and service pipe disconnected and plug inserted in outlet end of valve. Where conditions warrant, the plug and valve shall be anchored to the main as directed by the department. If valve can not be operated, arrangements may be made with department to shut off main temporarily without cost.

**Method of
Abandoning
Three-way
Connection.**

32. Three-way connections to be abandoned shall have all piping disconnected and removed from the branch hub of city main and a plug caulked into such hub. The plug shall be properly anchored to the city main as directed by the department. All work to be done by the plumber, and main shut-off will be made by the department without cost.

**Use of
Electrical
Indicator**

33. Upon application, the department will endeavor to locate tap or service pipe by use of electrical indicator, on payment of \$7.50 in advance. If pipe or tap is not found within three feet of the location as determined by the indicator, department will make a second survey without additional charge. Upon failure of the department's indicator to locate the tap after two attempts, the department will assume responsibility to locate and plug the tap. No refund or credit will be allowed if indicator fails to show location after two attempts. Receipt for use of indicator shall be on the job at time appointed for the test.

**Size and
Number of
Unmetered
Taps.**

34. Size and number of taps or connections for an unmetered supply shall be computed by multiplying the area which the building occupies by the number of floors. The floors computed in this calculation shall include all floors above or beneath street level. The area of building shall mean the general or all-over dimensions, exclusive of small projections. Extensions shall be computed in the same way and added to the floor space of main building. One $\frac{5}{8}$ " tap will be allowed up to 6,000 square feet; one $\frac{3}{4}$ " tap up to 12,000 square feet. Buildings in excess thereof will be allowed one $\frac{5}{8}$ " tap for each 8,000 additional square feet of floor space.

Size.

35. Where premises are entitled to the equivalent of more than one $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch tap, and the tap area so determined is between two standard tap areas, the standard tap to be granted is to be that with the area closest to the computed tap area.

**Flushometers
and Part
Business.**

36. On request, taps in number and size greater than those specified above may be allowed upon the plumber certifying on the application the number of flushometers, separate showers, roof tanks, pumps or other apparatus requiring large volumes of water, the department employee approving the application stating briefly the reasons for granting the increased tap area. Special consideration will be given to the sizing of taps in low pressure areas.

**Fire
Connections.**

37. Size of connection for fire service shall be approved by the department. Plans of proposed fire installation shall be submitted if connection requested exceeds four inches in diameter. Diameter of service pipe shall not exceed diameter of city main or the connection to city main, but where service pipe is to be the same size as city main the next smaller standard size wet connection shall be installed. Size of fire connection installed under the Multiple Dwelling Law will be determined and approved by the Building Department.

**Dual Fire and
Commercial
Service.**

38. A connection for commercial purposes may be made from a metered fire line, provided a meter is installed on the commercial branch line. Such connection shall be taken from the inlet side of the fire line meter. The method of connection shall be approved by the department. On a fire line of 4 inches, the connection shall not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, nor 2 inches in diameter where the connection is made from a fire line six inches or larger.

39. Where a cast iron service is installed for fire purposes, the length installed in the building wall may have a flange connection instead of a hub, inside the building wall.

Fire Lines.

40. Fire lines in buildings used for other than domestic purposes shall be metered.

**Fire Line
Consumption.**

41. For testing fire lines not more than 1,000 cubic feet per month, per inch diameter of meter may be used.

**Refrigeration
Air Cooling or
Extraordinary
Uses.**

42. No air-conditioning apparatus or equipment requiring the use of water directly or indirectly shall be installed in any premises until the department has issued a permit authorizing such installation. Where the minimum rate of water required in the operation of such apparatus or equipment exceeds one-half gallon per minute, the supply shall be metered. Where the minimum rate does not exceed one-half gallon of water per minute, the supply shall be metered or charged for on an annual rate basis in the discretion of the department.

Applications for permits shall specify the make and type of apparatus, the minimum and maximum water requirements and any other information the department may require.

Manufacturers or agencies selling air conditioning apparatus or units shall be required to furnish the department with a list of all installations, together with the date thereof and the buildings in which installed.

Use of water other than for sanitary purposes, domestic consumption or commercial purposes, is granted under such conditions or reservations as the department may consider reasonable and provided no unnecessary waste exists. The department, however, reserves the right to prohibit such extraordinary use of water if water supply conditions so warrant.

43. Direct water connection to refrigeration unit for cooling purposes shall be equipped with an approved check valve to prevent possible back flow of ammonia or other refrigerant agency from defective condenser coils or jackets, except in such installations where the water supply piping is entirely outside of the piping or tank containing the refrigerant and two independent wall thicknesses of metal separate the refrigerant from the city water supply. Refrigeration units containing more than twenty pounds of refrigerant shall be provided with an additional safeguard in the form of an approved relief valve installed at the outlet side of the check valve, such relief valve being set at five pounds above the maximum water pressure at the point of installation.

**Plumbers'
Appointments.**

44. Notice shall be left at the Bureau of Water Supply by the plumber, fixing the date on which he wishes the tap or connection made, or plug inserted. Plumber shall also make appointment with Bureau of Water Supply to afford inspection of new or repaired service pipes.

Twenty-four hours advance notice will be required. The department, in its discretion, may reduce or extend the time of notice herein set forth. The department does not guarantee the insertion of a tap or placing of a wet connection at the time for which appointment has been made with the plumber, but will perform the work as near the time set as is found practicable.

Delay in Tap or Service Inspection.

45. The tapper or inspector shall not wait more than 15 minutes to insert tap or plug or pass upon the service. If a new appointment is necessary it shall be made through the borough offices of the Bureau of Water Supply.

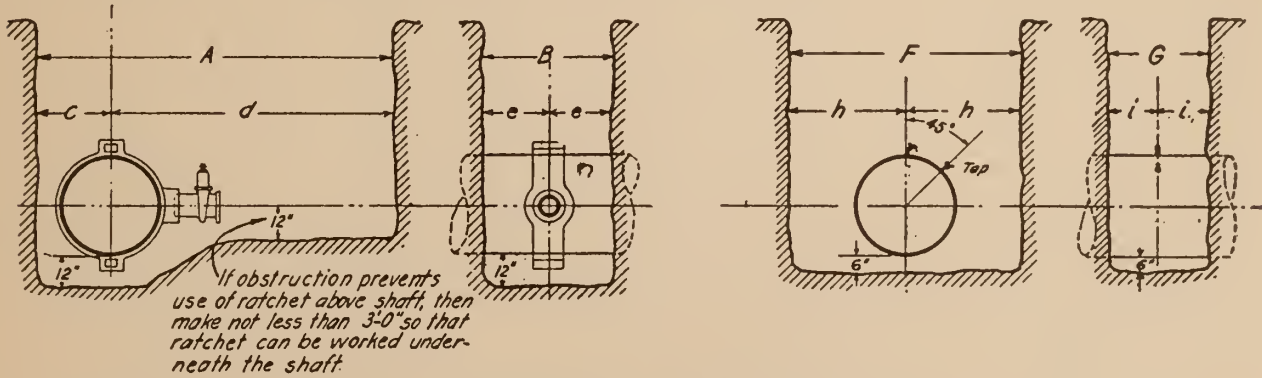
Location of Taps.

46. No tap will be inserted unless the location of excavation agrees with the permit location. All old taps shall be plugged or destroyed at or before time new tap or wet connection is installed.

Taps shall be inserted in front of the property to be supplied with water if there is a city water main in the street. No tap shall be located in front of any driveway or proposed driveway where the service pipe exceeds 1½ inch diameter or where a curb box and curb valve would be subject to heavy vibration from traffic.

Size of Excavation.

47. Size of excavation for wet connection and tap shall be in accordance with the following table:



WET CONNECTIONS							TAPS				
SIZE		DIMENSIONS OF OPENINGS					SIZE		DIMENSIONS OF OPENINGS		
CONNECTION	WATER PIPE	A	B	C	d	θ	WATER PIPE	F	G	h	i
2"	6"	6'-10"	4'-0"	1'-0"	5'-10"	2'-0"	4"	4'-4"	3'-0"	2'-2"	1'-6"
"	8"	7'-0"	"	1'-1"	5'-11"	"	6"	4'-6"	"	2'-3"	"
3" and 4"	6"	8'-2"	"	1'-0"	7'-2"	"	8"	4'-8"	"	2'-4"	"
"	8"	8'-4"	"	1'-1"	7'-3"	"	12"	5'-0"	"	2'-6"	"
"	12"	8'-8"	"	1'-3"	7'-5"	"	16"	5'-4"	"	2'-8"	"
"	16"	9'-1"	"	1'-5"	7'-8"	"	20"	5'-8"	"	2'-10"	"
"	20"	9'-5"	"	1'-7"	7'-10"	"	24"	6'-0"	"	3'-0"	"
6"	8"	8'-7"	5'-0"	1'-1"	7'-6"	2'-6"	30"	6'-6"	"	3'-3"	"
"	12"	9'-0"	"	1'-3"	7'-9"	"	36"	7'-0"	"	3'-6"	"
"	16"	9'-4"	"	1'-5"	7'-11"	"	48"	8'-0"	"	4'-0"	"
"	20"	9'-8"	"	1'-7"	8'-1"	"	Where two taps are placed in the same opening make G 4'-0" for taps up to and including 1" in size, and 5'-0" for taps 2" in size.				
"	24"	10'-0"	"	2'-6"	8'-3"	"					
"	30"	10'-7"	"	2'-9"	8'-7"	"					
"	36"	11'-1"	"	3'-0"	8'-10"	"					
"	48"	12'-1"	"	3'-6"	9'-4"	"					
8"	12"	9'-2"	"	1'-3"	7'-11"	"	DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY. CITY OF NEW YORK. SIZE OF OPENINGS. FOR WET CONNECTIONS AND TAPS.				
"	16"	9'-6"	"	1'-5"	8'-1"	"					
"	20"	9'-10"	"	1'-7"	8'-3"	"					
"	24"	10'-2"	"	2'-6"	8'-5"	"					
"	30"	10'-8"	"	2'-9"	8'-8"	"					
"	36"	11'-3"	"	3'-0"	9'-0"	"					
"	48"	12'-5"	"	3'-6"	9'-6"	"					

If subsurface conditions make it impracticble for a plumber to make an excavation of the dimensions indicated herein, the plumber shall notify the Borough Engineer, who is authorized to order an excavation of such dimensions as shall be determined necessary. All excavations shall be made safe by sheathing and bracing, if necessary.

SERVICES

Service Pipes.

48. A service pipe is defined as that portion of the water pipe supplying one or more buildings extending from the public main to the main control valve inside the building or to a point where the supply is fully metered.

49. A service pipe may be used for combined domestic and business consumption and also for fire protection when approved by the Fire Department, Department of Buildings or Tenement House Department under the Multiple Dwelling Law. Fire

lines shall not be cross-connected with any system of piping within the building, except a fire line supply from a roof tank, used for the dual purpose of fire and regular service may be installed provided the regular service down feed outlet is so connected as to provide sufficient water reserve for fire purposes as may be required by any city regulations. Such fire line connections shall be check-valved to prevent back feed into the roof tank from the fire line.

Materials. 50. New service pipes of two inches in diameter or less may be of lead, cement lined standard iron, brass or copper, at option of owner. Service pipes larger than two inches in diameter may be of lead (up to and including three inches), brass, extra heavy galvanized iron or steel, cement lined standard iron or cast iron at option of the owner.

The material and diameter of a service pipe shall be the same (excepting goose-neck) from the tap into the building or to a point where service is fully metered, except that on lead services of all sizes, where it is not practicable to set the meter close to the building or vault wall, extra heavy galvanize iron, cement lined standard iron, or brass pipe may be used, instead of lead pipe, between the inner face of the wall and the meter, provided that the lead service pipe is carried through the wall and a valve placed at this point, and the pipe extension between the valve and the meter be exposed to view. If standard wrought iron or steel pipe is lined with cement, in conformity with these regulations, galvanizing will not be required but the minimum size shall be one standard size larger than the minimum size pipe provided for in Rule 74 in all sizes up to and including 3". Sizes larger than 3" in diameter shall be the same as pipe of other materials as provided in these regulations. All cement lined steel or wrought iron pipe shall conform to specification No. 32-P-10 of the Department of Purchase, dated December, 1934, with minimum thickness of cement lining and inside diameters as specified hereinafter. Cement lined pipe service installations of other than cast iron shall be fitted with lead lined malleable iron fittings as hereinafter specified.

Dimensions and Weights. 51. Dimensions and weights of pipe approved for use under these rules are as follows:

AA LEAD PIPE

Inside Calibre	Thickness in Inches	Lbs. per Linear Foot
3/4"	.23	3 1/2
1"	.246	4 3/4
1 1/4"	.257	6
1 1/2"	.288	8
2"	.375	13 3/4
2 1/2"	.468	21 3/8
3"	.562	30 7/8

AAA LEAD PIPE

Inside Calibre	Thickness in Inches	Weight per Linear Foot
3/4"	.293	4 3/4 lbs.
1"	.298	6 "
1 1/4"	.319	7 3/4 "
1 1/2"	.386	11 1/4 "
2"	.504	19 1/2 "
2 1/2"	.625	30 1/8 "
3"	.75	43 5/16 "

BRASS PIPE

Pipe Size Inches	Diameter Actual Outside Inches	Actual Inside Inches	Thickness Inches	Pounds per Linear Foot
3/4	1.050	.822	.1140	1.28
1	1.315	1.062	.1265	1.79
1 1/4	1.660	1.368	.1460	2.64
1 1/2	1.900	1.600	.1500	3.13
2	2.375	2.062	.1565	4.14
2 1/2	2.875	2.500	.1875	6.00
3	3.500	3.062	.2190	8.55
3 1/2	4.000	3.500	.2500	11.17
4	4.500	4.000	.2500	12.65
5	5.563	5.062	.2505	15.85
6	6.625	6.125	.2500	18.98
8	8.625	8.000	.3125	30.93
10	10.750	10.019	.3655	45.20

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS OF WELDED AND SEAMLESS STEEL PIPE

“Standard” Pipe

Size (Nominal Inside Diameter) Inches	Outside Diameter Inches	Number of Threads per Inch	Thickness Inches	Weight of Pipe per Lin. Ft. Threaded and With Couplings, Lb.
$\frac{3}{4}$	1.050	14	0.113	1.13
1	1.315	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0.133	1.68
$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.660	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0.140	2.28
$1\frac{1}{2}$	1.900	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0.145	2.73
2	2.375	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0.154	3.68
$2\frac{1}{2}$	2.875	8	0.203	5.82
3	3.500	8	0.216	7.62
$3\frac{1}{2}$	4.000	8	0.226	9.20
4	4.500	8	0.237	10.89
5	5.563	8	0.258	14.81
6	6.625	8	0.280	19.19
8	8.625	8	0.322	28.81

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS OF WELDED WROUGHT IRON PIPE

“Standard” Weight Pipe

Size (Nominal Inside Diameter) Inches	Outside Diameter Inches	Number of Threads per Inch	Thickness Inches	Weight of Pipe per Lin. Ft. Threaded and With Couplings, Lb.
$\frac{3}{4}$	1.050	14	0.115	1.13
1	1.315	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0.136	1.68
$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.660	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0.143	2.28
$1\frac{1}{2}$	1.900	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0.148	2.73
2	2.375	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0.158	3.68
$2\frac{1}{2}$	2.875	8	0.208	5.82
3	3.500	8	0.221	7.62
$3\frac{1}{2}$	4.000	8	0.231	9.20
4	4.500	8	0.242	10.89
5	5.563	8	0.263	14.81
6	6.625	8	0.286	19.19
8	8.625	8	0.283	25.00

CEMENT LINED STANDARD WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL PIPING

Standard Pipe Size—Inches	Minimum Diameter With Cement Lining—Inches	Minimum Thickness of Lining—Inches
1	.804	.06
$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.1	.08
$1\frac{1}{2}$	1.33	.08
2	1.68	.10
$2\frac{1}{2}$	2.082	.10
3	2.631	.125
$3\frac{1}{2}$	3.111	.125
4	3.527	.156
5	4.423	.187
6	5.315	.25

COPPER PIPE

Diameter Inches Equivalent Iron Pipe Size	Actual Outside	Actual Inside	Thickness Inches	Thickness BWG Equivalent	Nominal Weight per Foot Pounds
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	.745	.065	16	.640
1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	.995	.065	16	.838
$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	1.245	.065	16	1.036
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	1.495	.072	15	1.360
2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	1.959	.083	14	2.062

EXTRA HEAVY GALVANIZED IRON PIPE

Nominal	Diameter Size	Inside	Outside	Lbs. per Linear Foot
1	"	.951"	1.315"	2.17
1	¼"	1.272"	1.660"	3.0
1	½"	1.494"	1.900"	3.63
2	"	1.933"	2.375"	5.02
2	½"	2.315"	2.875"	7.67
3	"	2.892"	3.5"	10.25
3	½"	3.364"	4.00"	12.51
4	"	3.818"	4.5"	14.97
6	"	5.751"	6.625"	28.58
8	"	7.625"	8.625"	43.0
10	"	9.75"	10.750"	54.25
12	"	11.75"	12.750"	65.0

CAST IRON PIPE (CLASS "B" CORPORATION)

Size	Thickness	Weight—Lbs.	
		Per Foot	Per 12' Length
3"	.42"	16.2	194
4"	.45"	21.7	260
6"	.48"	33.3	400
8"	.51"	47.5	570
10"	.57"	63.8	765
12"	.62"	82.1	985

Cast iron pipe shall be coated inside and outside with coal tar pitch.

Specifications, Pipe and Fittings.

52. Lead pipe shall be 99.5% pure, cold drawn to size, of uniform gauge and wall thickness throughout. Such pipe shall be free from cracks, seams, slivers, scale or other surface defects and shall stand an internal hydrostatic pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch.

53. Brass pipe shall conform to the Muntz metal 59% copper content, specifications 32-P-3D of the Department of Purchase for seamless brass pipe and nipples.

54. Copper tubing shall be cold drawn to size and shall be deoxidized with phosphorous and shall have a purity of at least 99.90 per cent as determined by electrolytic assay, silver being counted as copper. The pipe shall be sound and of a uniform thickness throughout. It shall be free from cracks, seams, slivers, scale and other surface defects and withstand an internal hydrostatic pressure test of 1,000 pounds per square inch.

55. Galvanized steel pipe shall be of the best grade of welded piping and shall be galvanized by the hot process on both inside and outside of the pipe. The zinc coating shall average at least two (2) ounces per square foot and shall be smooth, continuous and entirely free both inside and outside of pin holes, bare spots or blisters. This piping shall conform with Specification No. 32-P-2B of the Department of Purchase.

56. Galvanized wrought iron pipe shall be of genuine wrought iron with no scrap or any steel being used in its manufacture. The pipe shall be galvanized by the hot process both on the inside and outside. The zinc coating shall average at least two (2) ounces per square foot and shall be smooth, continuous and entirely free both inside and outside of pin holes, bare spots or blisters. The pipe shall conform to Specification 32-P-1A of the Department of Purchase.

57. Copper pipe fittings shall be of a pattern approved by the department and shall be of brass with a minimum content of 85% copper free from sand holes and all surface defects inside and outside.

58. Cast iron pipe and fittings shall conform to Class B pipe in the standard specifications of the American Water Works Association as adopted May 12, 1918.

59. Brass fittings shall be of standard thread and of cast malleable standard pattern, beaded, minimum 85% content of copper and shall be free from all surface defects and sand holes.

60. Extra Heavy and Standard Galvanized Iron Pipe Fittings shall be of standard malleable iron pattern with standard threads and shall conform to Specification 32-E-1 of the Department of Purchase.

61. Lead Lined Fittings shall be of standard malleable iron pattern so recessed as to prevent collapsing of the lead linings and fittings shall be so lined that the iron will not contact the water at any point when made up to thread of piping. The mixture for lining shall be of 99.5% pure lead with not more than 2% of antimony or zinc for stiffening purposes. The thread of the fittings and the thread of the pipe shall be coated with a preparation of boiled oil and cement, litharge and glycerine or other approved mixture before being made up and all exposed threads on the pipe after the fitting has been made up shall be substantially coated with either of the aforesaid mixtures to prevent corrosion at this point.

**High
Pressure
Services.**

62. Where lead is used in a service pipe attached to a city main in which the pressure is 70 pounds per square inch or more, such lead shall be in conformity with specifications for AAA lead pipe.

**Wiped
Joints.**

63. All connections between lead and iron pipes shall be made with extra heavy brass soldering nipples and "Wiped" solder joints. Connections between lead pipes and lead, brass and copper pipes shall be made by means of wiped, solder joints not less than 2½" in length, properly prepared, tinned and fused. All joints shall be uniform and of the size known to the plumbing trade as "Heavy." All wiped joints shall be made by use of pot, ladle and cloth. Use of a torch to accomplish the wiping of a solder joint will not be permitted except by authorization of the department when conditions make the use of pot, ladle and cloth impracticable. The solder used shall be of the grade known as "half and half" and the outside diameter of the wiped joint at the center shall be at least ¾" in excess of the outside diameter of the lead, brass or copper pipe. Soldering nipples shall be of extra heavy cast brass or thoroughly annealed seamless drawn extra heavy brass pipe tubing of standard iron pipe gauge.

**Caulked
Joints.**

64. The caulked joints for cast iron service pipes shall be made as follows. The inner portion of the annular space between the spigot and the hub shall be first packed with clean, sound jute packing yarn free from tar. The remaining space in the hub shall then be run full of lead at one pouring and joints shall be well caulked with proper tools and made water-tight. In pouring joints, sufficient metal shall be provided so that when the joint is caulked the lead shall be flush with the face of the hub. The lead used shall be of the best quality pure soft lead, practically free from all impurities. No cold lead shall be used for caulking or filling in. The depth of lead joints up to 8" pipe shall be 2⅜" and for larger pipe it shall be 3". If in the opinion of the Borough Engineer subsurface conditions make it necessary to use a lead joint with the face of the bell of the pipe facing downward, the joint shall either be run and caulked on the bank or, if necessary, to be made in place, shall be caulked with lead wire or lead wool for the full depth of the bell. Flexible caulked joints may be used on any service installation and, where subsurface conditions warrant, this type of joint must be used when ordered by the Borough Engineer.

**House
Control
Valves.**

65. The house control valve shall be placed in the service pipe within 2' of the point of its entry in the building wall and shall be of the gate type and shall be so located as to be accessible at all times. All valves shall be of the 200 lbs. test class as specified in the manufacturer's catalogue.

Curb Valves.

66. A valve of the type specified in Rule 65 may be set on a service of 2" or less in diameter, at the curb, protected by an extension, tar coated cast iron box with cover, to the level of the sidewalk. On every service pipe over 2" in diameter, valve and box shall be placed in the service pipe at the street curb, unless, in the judgment of the Borough Engineer, it is impracticable to install such valve and box at said location, in which case the Borough Engineer may, in his discretion, require that such valve and box shall be installed at some other location. No curb valve will be required on service pipes provided a post indicator valve and control wheel are installed outside of the building wall and connected with the service pipe.

**Service to
be Straight.**

67. Each new service pipe shall be laid in a straight line at right angles to the street main and extending from the tap to the property line. Where the surface or subsurface conditions make it impracticable to install a service pipe in accordance with the above conditions, such pipe may be otherwise laid under a plan submitted by the plumber showing the pro-

posed location of the service pipe after such plan has received the written approval of the department.

Gooseneck on Service Pipe.

68. All lead and copper service pipes shall have an excess of at least three feet of pipe in a gooseneck at the connection to the tap and laid to the right hand, facing the tap. All brass, galvanized iron and cement lined standard iron services shall have a lead or copper gooseneck or an offset swing joint at the tap or wet connection, consisting of four elbows and three pieces of pipe not less than 2' each, laid to the right side facing the tap. Connections to the city main by cast iron pipe may be made direct and no offset swing joint is required.

Cover for Service Pipe.

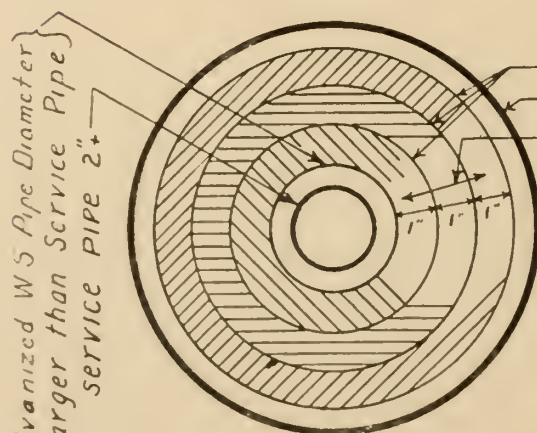
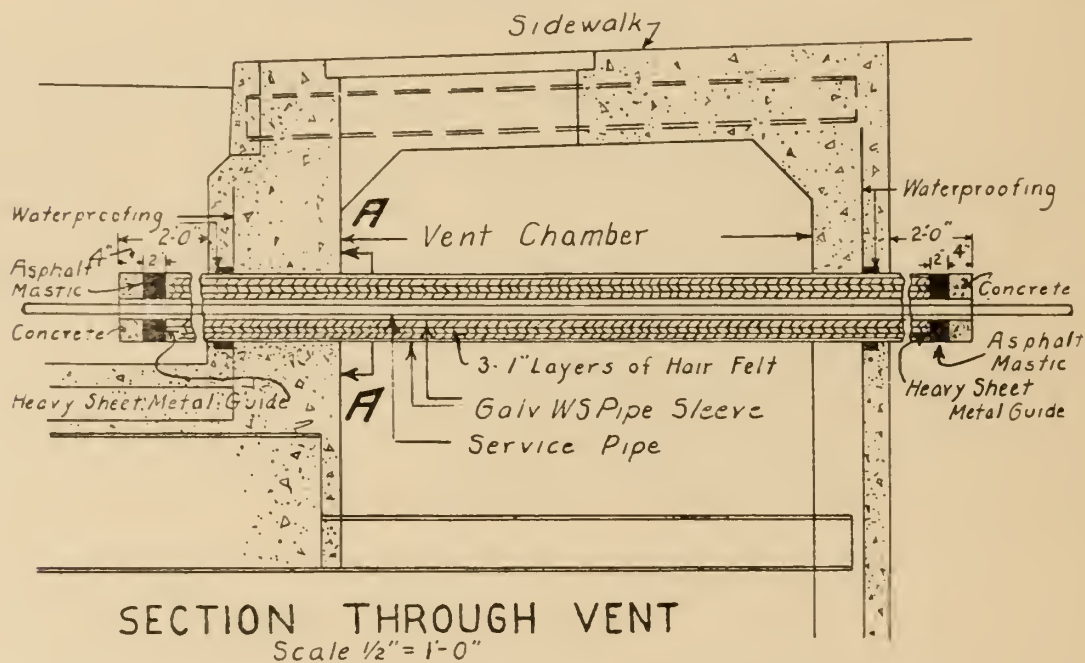
69. Service shall be laid at a depth of at least 4' below street grade. Where the service has less than 4' of cover because of subway ducts or other subsurface conditions preventing the service being laid at this depth, it shall be protected by a covering of 1" of felt cover and tar paper or other suitable waterproof material. Where constant exposure to frost exists, the service shall be further protected by additional covering of felt and protected with a metal sleeve or wooden box. A service shall not be laid within 6" of any other subsurface structure, conduit or pipe, and not under any other subsurface structure unless subsurface conditions make it impossible to do otherwise. Service pipe shall be protected from steam conditions.

Service in Sewer Trench.

70. Service pipe laid in sewer trench shall be satisfactorily protected from settlement by metal supports driven into the wall of the trench or by securely benching the service in the side earth wall.

Service in Subway Air Vent.

71. Where service pipe is installed through a subway air vent or similar construction, the method of installation shall be made as illustrated below:



SECTION A-A
Scale 3" = 1'-0"

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS & ELECTRICITY
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

INSULATION OF WATER SERVICE PIPE
PASSING THROUGH SUBWAY VENT CHAMBER
OR AREAWAY

BASED ON TRANSIT COMM. DWG. NO. 3-1720

SCALE AS SHOWN

AUGUST 1925

Backfill. 72. After a tap has been inserted or service pipe installed, the backfill around the main and service shall be of clean earth free from stone and carefully tamped under and around the main and service. The remainder of the backfill shall be free from stones larger than 6" in diameter and shall be satisfactorily compacted either by tamping or flushing, or both.

Test of Service Pipe. 73. Each new service pipe or repaired service pipe shall be subjected by the plumber, in presence of the tapper or inspector, to a water test under the main pressure. All pipes and appurtenances shall remain uncovered for the duration of the test and shall show no sign of leakage.

Minimum and Maximum Diameters of Service Pipes. 74. The minimum diameter of a service pipe shall be 3/4 inch and the service pipe shall be not less than the diameter of the tap controlling it. The maximum sizes of service pipes allowed are as follows:

Diameter of Tap	Diameter of Service Pipe
5/8"	1 1/4"
3/4"	1 1/2"
1 "	2 "
1 1/2"	2 1/2"
2" or wet connection	3 "
3" " "	4 "
4" " "	6 "
6" " "	8 "
8" " "	10 "

On wet connections larger than those listed, the service pipe shall be the same size as the wet connections.

Minimum Size of Goosenecks. 75. Where the service pipe is larger than the controlling tap, the minimum size of the gooseneck between the service and the tap shall be as follows:

Size of Tap	Size of Service	Minimum Size of Gooseneck
5/8"	3/4"	3/4"
5/8"	1 1/4"	1 "
3/4"	1 "	3/4"
3/4"	1 1/4"	1 "
3/4"	1 1/2"	1 1/4"
1 "	1 1/4"	1 "
1 "	1 1/2"	1 1/4"
1 "	2 "	1 1/2"
1 1/2"	2 "	1 1/2"
1 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 "
2 "	2 1/2"	2 "
2 "	3 "	2 "

In connections over 2" in diameter, the gooseneck may be the same diameter as the tap.

Size of Service for Domestic Consumption. 76. In buildings occupied for domestic purposes, the minimum size service shall be regulated by the number of families supplied as follows:

Number of Families	Minimum Size Service
1 and 2	3/4"
3 to 5	1 "
6 to 10	1 1/4"
11 to 20	1 1/2"
21 to 30	2 "
31 to 45	2 1/2"
46 to 60	3 "
61 to 120	4 "

A building housing families in excess of those listed above shall be supplied by a service proportioned to the number of families to be served.

77. Where the minimum size service for a specified number of families requires a tap in excess of that allowed on the floor area basis for unmetered premises, the regulations relating to minimum size services shall supersede that of the floor area basis as per Rule No. 34.

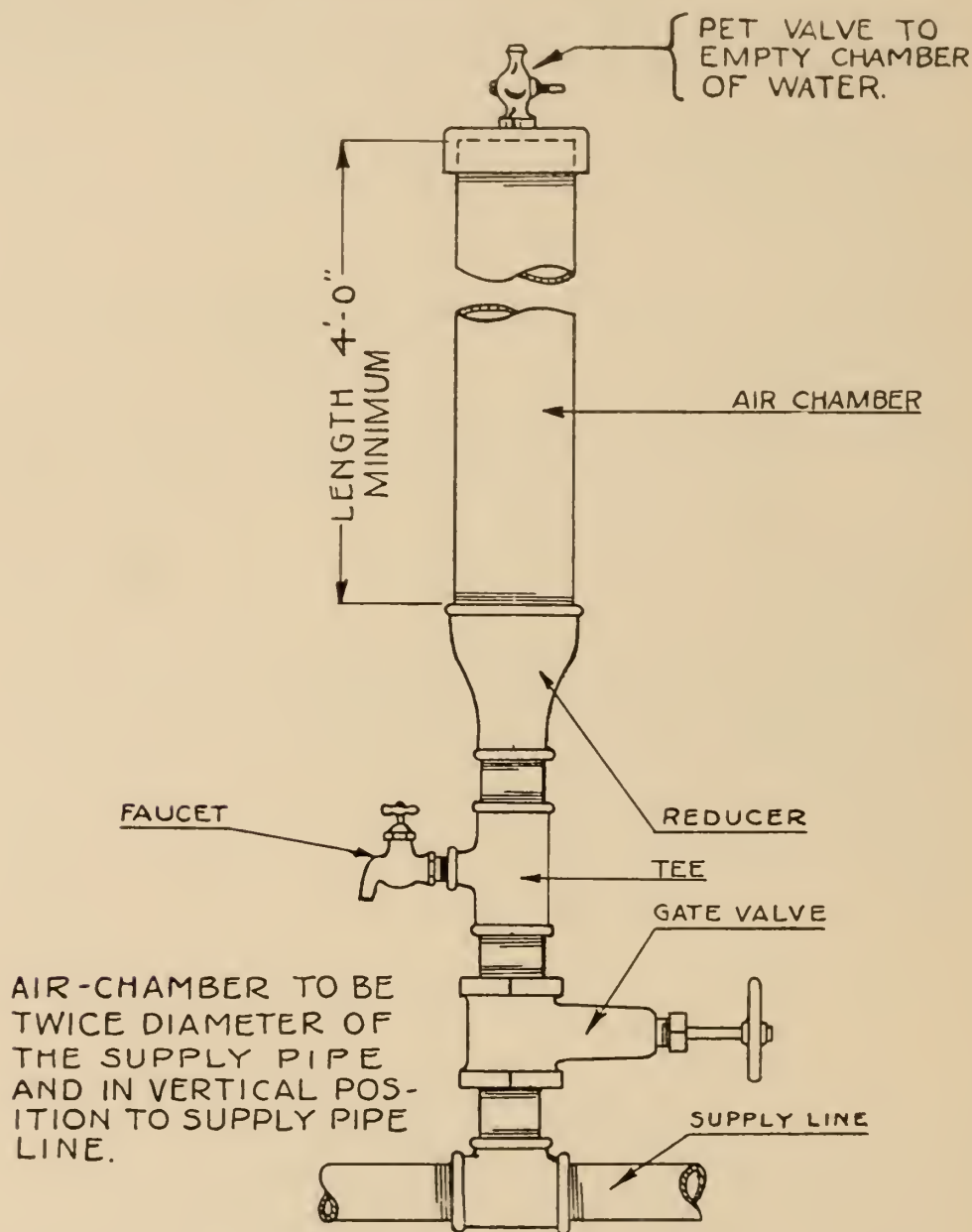
Suction Tank.

78. Where a pump with an intake diameter of 4" or larger is used, other than a fire pump, a surge or suction tank shall be installed.

Air Chamber.

79. Where flushometers, suction tanks, or other fixtures fed by lines equipped with quick closing valves are supplied by direct street pressure in excess of 70 pounds, an air chamber of an approved type shall be installed within two feet of the house control valve in the service near the point of entry. Where water hammer conditions exist in any installation, regardless of the pressure obtaining, an air chamber of an approved type shall be installed where and as directed by the Borough Engineer or Deputy Commissioner.

APPROVED AIR-CHAMBER



Check Valve.

80. Where more than one service supplies a building and the services are supplied from different mains, the services shall be check-valved at the outlet side of the main house valve or meter with an approved check valve. Services to premises equipped with a roof tank and where no pump, suction or surge tank will prevent a backflow, shall be check-valved.

81. A fire line service shall be check-valved at the outlet side of the meter except in those buildings that are not equipped with a tank or siamese or other connection which might cause a back pressure or back flow to the city main. Where a service supplying a hot water or steam boiler is check-valved or regulated by a pressure regulator, a relief valve shall be installed at the outlet side of the check valve or regulator.

82. When a meter equipped with a check valve or check valves preventing a back-flow of water is set on a fire line service, a separate check valve is not required. When such meter is wholly or partially removed for the purpose of repairs, then a separate check valve shall be placed in the service pipe during the period that meter or part thereof shall be off line.

Service Repairs. 83. If repairs indicate the necessity for the replacement of more than one-half of the service pipe, an entire new service shall be installed conforming with the rule relating to new service. If less than one-half requires replacement, the new section installed shall conform to rules governing new services.

Repairs to Gooseneck. 84. When a repair is necessary on a service and such repair requires the re-wiping of the joint immediately adjacent to the tap or replacement of the connection in a lead, galvanized iron, copper or brass service at the tap, the service between the tap and the service pipe shall be equipped with a lead or copper gooseneck or swing joint offset.

Service Pipe Damaged by Contractor. 85. Where service pipe is damaged by a contractor doing work for the city or a public utility corporation, the plumber making the repair will be obliged to replace only the damaged portion of the service in conformity with department regulations, even though the repair constitutes more than one-half of the service. The repairs shall be limited as above, even though a new tap is inserted.

Service Pipe Damaged by Electrolysis. 86. When a service pipe is damaged by electrolysis necessitating its repair, it shall be protected by insulation or otherwise at the owner's expense in a manner determined by this department.

Emergency Repairs. 87. A licensed plumber may, without a department permit, render assistance in case of an accident to a service or meter whenever the department office is not open for business, but he shall apply for a permit immediately after said office is reopened. Where it is necessary to open a street to render such assistance, the plumber shall obtain an emergency permit from the Police Precinct Commander.

Electrical Thawing. 88. No company or individual shall undertake the thawing of water services or mains by the use of electric current unless an Inspector of the Department supervises the work. The services of an inspector shall be paid for by the company or individual to whose work he is assigned at the rate of \$10.00 per day or such proportional part of a day in excess of one-half day. If his services are required for one-half day or less, the charge shall be \$5.00. Such work shall only be performed through the agency of a licensed electrician or an electric utility corporation under special permit of this department.

Bond for Private Main. 89. No permit shall be issued for the installation or maintenance of a private main in a real estate development, whether said private main be laid in a public or private street, unless the applicant therefor shall file a bond conditioned that the private main will be kept in repair by and at the expense of the applicant. The bond to be a continuing one, in the sum of \$50.00 for the first 100 feet of private main to be laid and \$25.00 for each additional 100 feet or part thereof.

Private Mains. 90. A private main in a street where no city main exists shall be not less than 1" in diameter and may be of cast iron, standard galvanized iron, cement lined standard iron, lead, brass or copper pipe. The connection of the private main to the city main shall be equipped at the point of tap or wet connection with a gooseneck or offset swing joint as specified by these rules. A private main shall be controlled by a gate valve placed on the building line of the street where it connects with the city main and a cast iron extension street box placed over the valve. Such valve and box shall be installed in each one thousand linear foot section and at each branch connection where a lateral private main is extended.

Service Connections to Private Mains. 91. Service connections to private mains shall comply with the regulations herein governing new service installations, including a gooseneck or swing joint at the tap.

92. Existing connections of a type approved by the department prior to the promulgation of these rules may be used for service connections.

93. Private mains and all connections thereto and branches therefrom shall be installed only under inspection and permit from the department. Permit for subsequent connections or extensions will be granted only upon written consent of the owner of the private main.

**Plugging
Private Main
Service
Connections.**

94. If a service connection to a private main is to be abandoned, it shall be disconnected at the tap or stop valve in the tee connection to the private main and a solid plug inserted. This work shall be performed at the owner's expense by a licensed plumber under permit from the department.

**Elimination
of Private
Mains, Driven**

95. The procedure to be followed in eliminating temporary or private water mains, driven taps and transferring services therefrom to city mains is:

**Taps and
Transferring
of Taps and
Services.**

(a) Where the department lays a water main in a street in which a city main is already in service and where it is necessary or desirable to transfer the house service from the old to the new main, or where it becomes necessary to lay or relay a city main due to change in the established line or grade of a street, the changing of taps and connections to services to the extent necessary to restore the water supply will be done by and at the expense of the department provided the owner had previously paid the city for a tap or for permit for the tapping of the private main in an amount equivalent to the cost of the tap. Where the service pipe has less than four feet of cover, the owner at his expense shall relay the service pipe with the minimum cover.

(b) Where it becomes necessary to lay, relay, lower or raise a water main due to the grading of the street, where such street was not previously at the established grade, necessitating the altering or extending of house services, the department will furnish new tap to each property owner whose premises were connected directly with the main as previously laid, provided payment had previously been made by the owner for the existing tap. Reconnection of the service to the new tap and any extension of the service or the relaying of same as required by these rules shall be done by and at the expense of the owner.

(c) When a city water main is installed, all owners of houses receiving a supply from a private main shall disconnect their house services from the private main and connect with the city main. This work shall be done within 10 days or in such other period as may be specified by the department. A tap of the appropriate size will be provided and installed by the department without cost to the owner, provided the owner had previously paid the city for a tap or for permit for the tapping of the private main in an amount equivalent to the cost of the tap, but the expense of altering or connecting the house service pipe to the tap shall be borne by the owner. The tap to which the private main is attached will be removed and dismantled by the department without charge.

(d) Where houses served from a private main which is found leaking, or which is to be abandoned, and said private main was installed subsequent to the installation of a city main, the owner or owners of premises served from said private main shall disconnect the house service and install a tap in the city main, bearing all cost of tap installation and expense of connecting the service to said tap. In addition, the owners of such houses shall bear the expense of removing or destroying the tap to which the private service main was connected to the city main. Such work shall be done within such period as may be specified by the department.

(e) When a driven tap is uncovered if, in the judgment of the department, it is advisable to replace such driven tap, and if the necessity of replacing the driven tap is not caused by any act of the property owner or his agent or others, a new screw tap will be inserted by the department and connected with the service without charge to the property owner.

(f) Where a driven tap is uncovered by a public service corporation, subway contractor or others, the public service corporation, subway contractor or others will be required to maintain and protect the tap or, if necessary, replace same until the time just prior to the backfilling of the excavation. At this time the department will replace without cost the driven tap with a screw tap and connect to the existing service when, in the judgment of this department, such replacement is necessary.

**Repairs to
Private
Mains.**

96. No permit will be issued to alter or repair a private water main supplying buildings facing on a street in which a city main is in service. Notices shall be sent to the owners of such property to disconnect from the private main, separately connect to the city main and plug the tap controlling the private main.

Meters.

97. Water furnished for business consumption may be metered in the discretion of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity under authority of Section 475 of the Greater New York Charter. When ordered, meters of the pattern and type as approved by the Board of Aldermen shall be installed.

Approved Meters.

98. The following meters have been approved by the Board of Aldermen for use in the City of New York.

Arctic Disc
American Disc
Badger Disc
Badger Turbine
Crown
Empire
Eureka
Gamon Watch Dog Disc
Gamon Watch Dog Current
Gem (Current)
Hersey Detector (for fire lines only)
Hersey Disc
Hersey Rotary
Hersey Torrent
Keystone
King
Nash
Nilo
Thomson Current
Thomson Disc
Trident Crest
Trident Disc
Trident Protectus (for fire lines only)
Worthington Disc
Worthington Piston
Worthington Turbine

Building Construction.

99. Water used in the erection and construction of all buildings over six stories in height shall be metered. Meter or meters of proper size shall be installed on all taps or connections prior to the actual commencement of building operations, and such meter or meters are to be set close to point of entry of service in an accessible location, at a point designated by the department, to be enclosed in a vault or box of ample size and of secure construction to provide protection against frost, damage or injury, and are not to be removed until proper application is made therefor upon completion of the building operation.

Unmetered Water.

100. No unmetered city water shall be used in any premises where the supply is recorded as fully metered or in that part of any premises that is recorded as being supplied through a meter or meters.

Test.

101. Before being installed, every new and repaired meter shall be sent to a designated department station for testing. Upon delivery of meter to plumber for installation, permit and order from meter or repair company must be presented. All repaired meters delivered to the testing station for testing must be accompanied by a tag bearing the permit number, place installed, and any other pertinent information the department may require.

Current Type Meter.

102. The current type of water meter may be installed only upon approval of the Deputy Commissioner or the Water Register, upon filing of satisfactory proof that the quantity of water required will be drawn at a rate to insure proper registration.

Setting of Meters.

103. In setting or resetting a meter, the requirements are as follows:
The meter shall be set so that the dial shall be faced upward

and set horizontal; a connection shall be made by coupling, union or flange union on both inlet and outlet end of meter and bored for sealing with holes not less than 3/32nds of an inch in diameter; a stop-valve shall be set on service pipe on inlet side of meter within one foot of meter, except that when a current meter is set a straight section of pipe eight times the diameter of the meter shall be installed immediately before the inlet between controlling valve and meter, and no fittings of any kind will be permitted in this straight section of pipe; on all meters larger than 1" there shall be a valve on outlet side of meter in addition to the inlet valve; on 1¼", 1½" and 2" meters a full sized tee shall be placed on the outlet between the meter and the outlet valve, with a short-capped nipple in the tee; on meters 3" and larger a tee with a 2" opening shall be placed on the outlet between meter and outlet valve, a short nipple in the tee and a 2" valve on the nipple. No connection shall be made to a test tee. In setting 2" and larger meters, the plumber shall file in duplicate for approval, a plan or sketch showing proposed installation, such plan or sketch to indicate location of service main stop-cock inside of building, distance of meter from point of entry of service, height from floor, size and type of meter and approximate date of setting. In partially metered premises the meter location shall be to the satisfaction of the department. An additional tee and valve shall be inserted in the distribution line on outlet side of outlet valve of the meter to discharge water from the test meter where no other practical method can be used. All meters not equipped with test tee and outlet valve shall have a tee with faucet in same inserted in line on the outlet side and within two feet of the meter, except that the Commissioner may waive this requirement where other convenient means are provided for testing to determine whether the meter is registering.

Pits.

104. No meter shall be set or reset in a pit within the building without permission of the department. For 1-inch or smaller meters, the pit shall not be less than 2 feet 6 inches wide by 3 feet 6 inches long and shall be less than 4 feet in depth, and shall be provided with a cover so constructed as to permit of the entire pit being uncovered by one man. For larger meters, pits shall be of sufficient size to permit access to all portions of meter and connections, and if covered, shall be provided with an opening at least 2 feet square or 2 feet 6 inches in diameter. The cover to such opening shall be provided with a suitable handle or grip and shall not be too heavy for one man to lift. Pits more than 4 feet in depth shall be provided with a permanent built-in ladder. Meter boxes approved by the department may be used. Meters 2" in diameter or less set in pits shall be installed within 2 feet of the top of the pit.

Seals.

105. No seal placed by the department for the protection of any meter, valve, fitting or other water connection shall be tampered with or defaced. It shall not be broken except on written authorization of the department. Where the seal is broken, the department reserves the right to order the meter removed for test at the expense of the consumer. It is a violation of Section 1432 of the Penal Code to break or deface or cause to be broken or defaced the seal of a water meter.

Safeguarding Meters and Seals.

106. The owner or consumer shall be responsible for safeguarding the meter and seal, and, if required by the department, he shall properly box and protect same.

Location of Meter.

107. Meters shall be set or reset so that they may be easily examined and read. In all premises where the supply of water is to be fully metered the meter shall be set within four feet of the building or vault wall at point of entry of service pipe. The service pipe between meter control valve and meter shall be kept exposed. When a building is situated back of the building line or conditions exist in a building that prevent the setting of the meter at point of entry, meter may be set outside of the building in a proper water-tight and frost-proof pit or meter box, or at other location approved by the Deputy Commissioner or the Water Register.

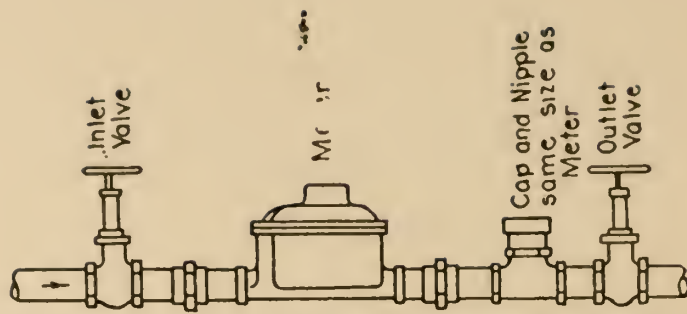
Removal Without Permit.

108. If a meter shall have been disconnected without authority of permit, it shall not be reset until tested by the department. If defective it shall be repaired or replaced by a new meter under authority of permit.

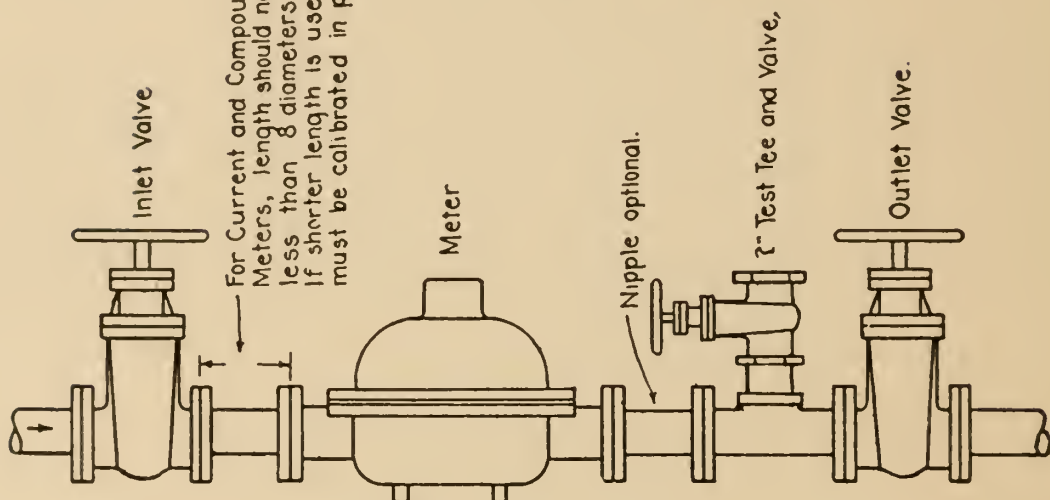
Maximum and Minimum Size.

109. A meter shall be restricted to a size that will insure accurate registration on the basis of consumption and occupancy of the premises or portion of the premises metered. The meter in no case may be more than one standard size larger than the tap or connection to the city main.

- Meter Repairs.** 110. Meters shall be delivered within three days from date of issue of permit to the meter manufacturer or to a duly authorized meter repair company. The number, size and style must correspond with the information stated in the department permit.
- Completion of Repairs.** 111. Meter manufacturers and repair companies shall complete repairs to meters within two weeks of receipt of meters and forward them immediately to the Department Testing Station. Plumbers shall remove meters from the testing station and reset them within five days from date of department notification.
- Cold Water Meter Repairs.** 112. Cold water meters three inches in size and larger may be repaired on the premises. All meters repaired on premises are to be set at zero, the repair company to furnish index before repairs, with certification that meter had been reset at zero after repairs were made. No hot water meters shall be repaired on the premises.
- Meter Glasses.** 113. Meter glasses will be placed on meters by the department upon payment of a fee of one dollar. Dirty glasses and dials will be cleaned and leaky spindles packed by department without charge.
- Test of Private Meters.** 114. Private meters to be installed in buildings within the city will be tested at the Department's Testing Station upon payment of a fee of one dollar.
- Plumber Selected When Owner Neglects.** 115. The department may select and order a plumber, on failure of owner or occupant, to do the work indicated in department notice in respect to installation or repair of meters or correction of violations pertaining to metered connections.
- Reduction In Size of Meter.** 116. When accurate registration cannot be obtained, due to insufficient consumption to properly operate a meter, a smaller meter of a size to be designated by the department shall be installed in lieu thereof. When such reduction of meter is effected, the piping of the meter setting from the inlet valve to the outlet valve shall be the same size as the meter.
- Service Shutoff.** 117. In any premises where water may be obtained through more than one metered service, the department reserves the right to shut off and seal any service where test indicates that accurate registration is not being obtained by reason of the combined delivery of water through more than one meter.

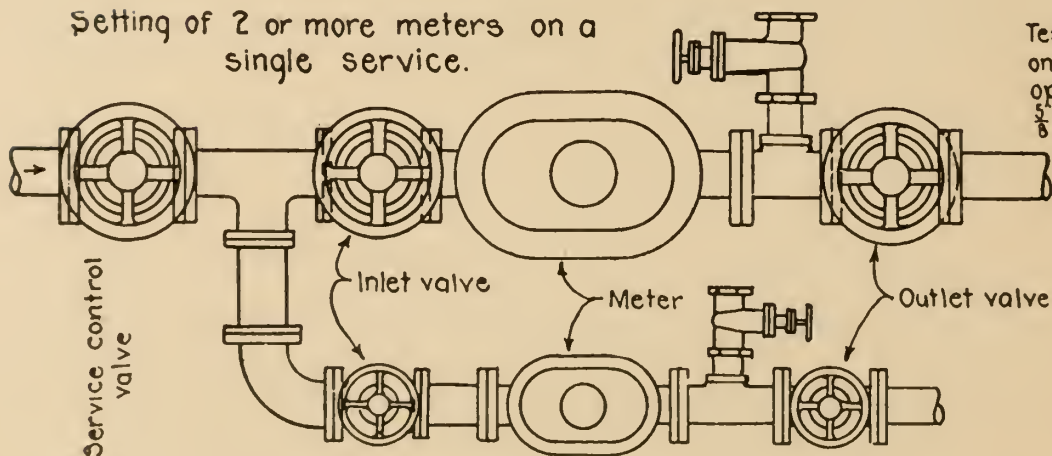


1 1/2" - 2" outlet Test Tee and Valve optional for 5/8", 3/4" & 1"



3" and larger

Setting of 2 or more meters on a single service.

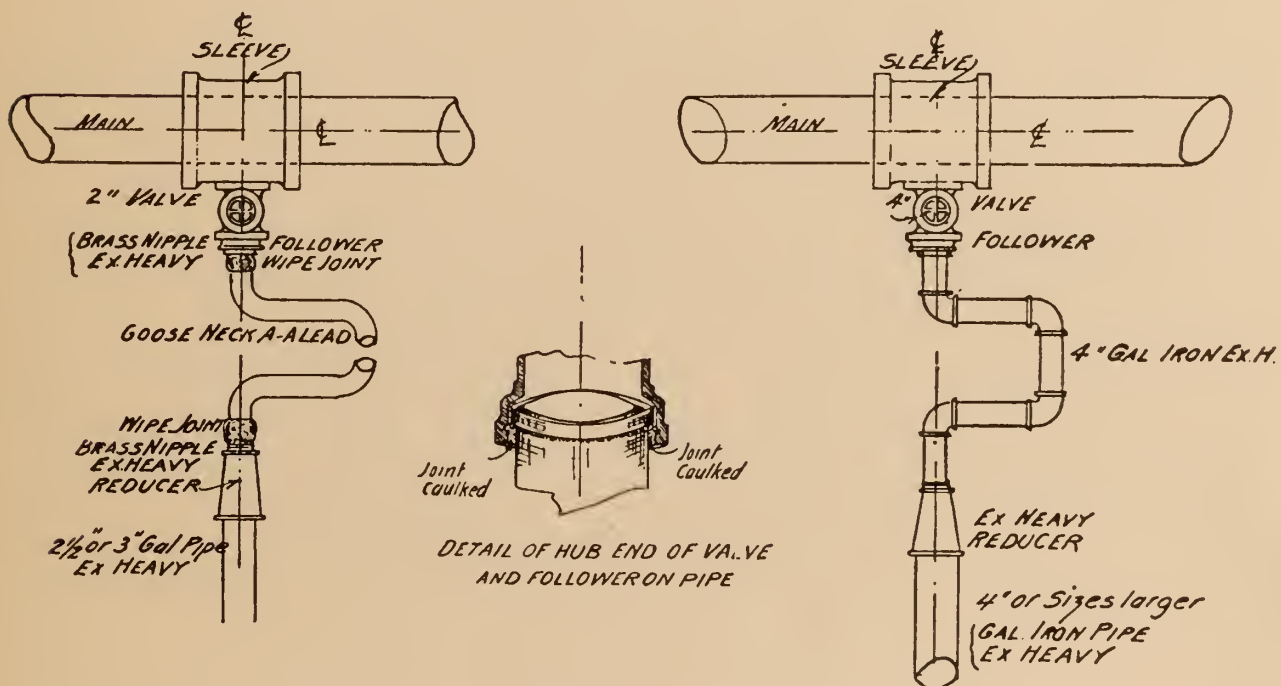
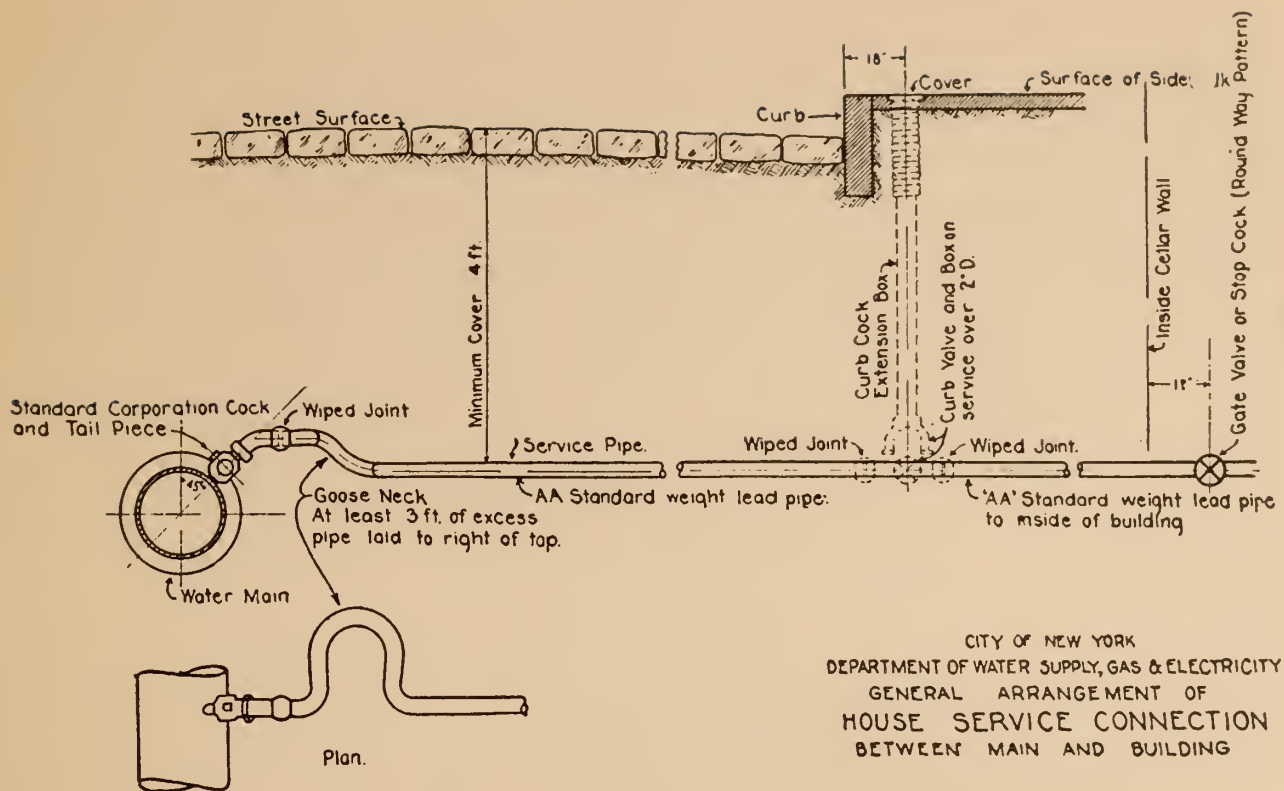


Test tee and valve on outlet side optional for 5/8", 3/4" and 1" meters.

Note:-

All meters shall be located where they will be free from either heat or frost and where they will be readily accessible for reading, testing and repairing. In no case shall the meter register be more than four feet above the floor

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS & ELECTRICITY
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF
METER SETTINGS



SKETCH
&
METHOD FOR CONNECTING
SERVICE PIPE
WITH 'SMITH' CONNECTION
TWO INCH PIPE & OVER

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPT. OF WATER SUPPLY GAS & ELECTRICITY
BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN & THE BRONX

Miscellaneous Fixtures to be Metered.

118. Display fountain, aquarium, swimming tank, plunge bath, hydraulic ram or other appliance requiring for its operation the pressure from street main shall not be installed or used except where the supply of water to the fixture or apparatus is metered or where the department has approved such device and a separate charge has been established therefor.

Hose Bib or Outside Water Connection.

119. Where an annual charge of \$7.50 has been made for a hose bib or other outside connection for garden purposes, for sprinkling lawn or for washing or flushing sidewalk, stoop or areaway, a permit to use hose under authority of Section 42, Article 3, Chapter 25 of the Code of Ordinances, shall be issued without additional cost.

Sidewalk or Garden Permit. 120. No hose, pipe or other device shall be used for watering of sidewalks, lawns or gardens except under authority of department permit and subject to the provisions of the Code of Ordinances. Hose must be provided with a shut-off device at nozzle. Stationary sprinklers may be prohibited by the Commissioner.

Ball Stops and Roof Tanks. 121. Tank supply lines shall be automatically controlled with a ball stop at the point where the water enters the tank. Where conditions warrant, the outlet from a roof tank shall be effectually protected to prevent solids from entering into the down supply piping in a manner as directed by the department. All down feed supplies from a tank cross-connected in any manner with distribution supply piping in a building supplied by direct street main or pump pressure shall be equipped with a check valve to prevent back-flow of water into the roof tank.

Hydrant Test. 122. A hydrant test will be made to determine the volume and pressure of water at any point where such test is desired as data in the determination of the kind, method or size of sprinkler system or for other purposes, upon payment of the sum of ten dollars in advance.

Violations. 123. In case of violation of any of the preceding rules and regulations, or any of the laws or ordinances relating to water supply, or if it shall be found that a meter has been tampered with, the water supply will be shut off unless such additional charges as the Commissioner may impose are paid promptly, nor will the supply be re-established except upon payment of the expense of shutting off and turning on and upon satisfactory assurance that no future cause for complaint will be given.

Penalties. 124. Plumbers guilty of violating any of the rules and regulations herein shall be prohibited from securing further permits from this department and subject to such further action as the Commissioner may deem necessary.

Acting under authority of Section 469 of the Charter, I hereby establish, effective as of March 15, 1936, one hundred and twenty-four, rules and regulations as set forth herein.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON,
Commissioner,

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Dated, February 10, 1936.

